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WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—President Ford said tonight there was no hope of ending the killing and negotiating a settlement in Cambodia "unless Congress quickly provides necessary means for Cambodia to survive."

He said in his opening statement at a news conference that he abandoned our allies, we will be saying to all the world that we are President also declared the reliability of the United States was at stake in providing to Cambodia and South Vietnam.

"We cannot help our friends in Cambodia, we will have violated our trust that we would help them with arms, food and supplies as long as they remain in the fight for their own lives," Mr. Ford said. "We have been false to ourselves, to word and to our friends."

"Sense of Shame"

Mr. Ford added: "One should think for a moment that we can walk away from this without a deep sense of shame."

President was making the statement in a series of pleas to Congress for fast action on his request for an additional \$22 million for Cambodia and \$800 million for South Vietnam.

He said that "time is running out" for Cambodia. Mr. Ford declared: "I will continue to seek a negotiated settlement with the Khmer Rouge to do its part in providing the assistance needed to make such a settlement possible."

Meanwhile, the State Department, arguing for quick congressional approval of the aid to Cambodia, said that loss of the country would have an adverse "psychological effect" on South Vietnam.

Testimony before a House subcommittee, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger also said that failure of the legislature to vote the \$22 million emergency aid would kill any chance of negotiated settlement in Cambodia.

He said, "They (the Khmer Rouge) will be able to resist the military assault."

Mr. Kissinger said, "I can guarantee that there will be no peaceful settlement if the people of Cambodia do not have the means to resist."



SCENE OF BATTLE IN TEL AVIV—The Savoy Hotel yesterday after battle between Israeli commandos and Palestinian guerrillas who were holding hostages in the building.

In Talks Not Limited to Oil OPEC Would Meet West on Prices

By Juan de Onis

ALGERIA, March 6 (NYT)—The oil-exporting countries offered today to negotiate with industrialized nations on oil price "stabilization" in an international conference on raw materials, commodity relations and development of poorer nations.

After their first conference, sovereigns and chiefs of state of the 13 nations in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said in a closing declaration that they supported such negotiations "if equal attention is paid to the problems facing both the developed and developing countries."

The summit conference rejected the idea of talks with industrial consumers on energy prices alone. The OPEC leaders here said they were the "vanguard" of the commodity-exporting countries of the Third World.

President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria said in a closing statement that the industrial countries were required to negotiate now with the OPEC because the oil countries had gained control over their resources and could regulate prices.

In the past, Mr. Boumedienne said, the commodity-exporting countries had had no "real bargaining power" and their views on international economic cooperation were not taken into account. With OPEC, this has changed, he said.

"We are more united than ever, strong in our rights, and supported by the Third World, which will be the main beneficiaries if there is stability of prices," the Shah of Iran said in an address at the closing meeting in the Palais des Nations.

The declaration that concluded the OPEC meeting showed the moderating influence of Saudi Arabia on key issues, rather than the more radical line of Algeria.

Saudi Arabia, the largest OPEC producer and the world's major oil exporter, has been in close contact with the United States on the oil producer-consumer conference, for which France has invited 10 countries to a preparatory meeting in Paris April 7, including four OPEC members.

In a key section of the declaration, the OPEC chiefs of state said their countries would "insure supplies that will meet the essential requirements of the economies of the developed countries, provided that the consuming countries do not use artificial barriers to distort the normal operation of the laws of demand and supply."

In addition, the declaration said the OPEC members were "prepared to negotiate the conditions for the stabilization of oil prices which will enable the consuming countries to make necessary adjustments in their economies to higher energy costs."

To Allow Growth

Furthermore, the OPEC leaders said that they were prepared to negotiate with industrial countries on "the provision of financial facilities that will allow the growth of the economies of those countries while insuring both the value and security of the assets of OPEC member countries."

The declaration said that oil prices, which are now frozen by the OPEC until September to facilitate negotiations, will in the future have to be based on conservation, non-energy uses of oil and the "availability and cost of alternative sources of energy."

At the same time, the value of petroleum revenues must be preserved against inflation and monetary depreciation by linking oil prices to such things as the price of manufactured goods, the rate of inflation and the costs of goods and technology supplied by industrial countries to OPEC members, the declaration said.

The OPEC summit meeting did not endorse Algeria's call for a special OPEC fund of \$10 billion to \$15 billion to give economic aid to developing countries. Instead, it called for coordination of grants and loans by the individual countries or regional funds.

Jerusalem Reaffirms Peace Effort Tel Aviv Terror Raid: 6 Israelis, 7 Arabs Die

By Henry Kamm

TEL AVIV, March 6 (NYT)—Israel declared today that the terrorist raid on a Tel Aviv hotel, in which six Israelis and seven terrorists were killed between midnight and dawn this morning, would not deter the government from pursuing "its political efforts for progress toward peace."

The declaration, issued in the form of a government communiqué following an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, was clearly intended to separate the current striving for an interim agreement with Egypt, for which Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is due in the Middle East this weekend, from the battle between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

El-Fatah, the principal group of the PLO, claimed responsibility for last night's attack in a statement issued by its headquarters in Beirut.

The government communiqué charged el-Fatah with having carried out the raid with the aim of spilling "any chance of progress toward reaching a political settlement through negotiations."

U.S., Egyptian, Syrian reaction to terrorist raid in Tel Aviv. Page 2.

The same point was made in forceful language by Premier Yitzhak Rabin when he inspected the ruins of the small Savoy Hotel, a few steps from the Mediterranean shore.

"Israel has no illusions whatsoever when it comes to the so-called PLO," the Premier said. "They have carried out another murderous atrocity... it shows exactly what they are and what they are trying to achieve. Israel is determined never to negotiate with the murderous organizations. The only place where we can meet with them is on the battlefield."

"On the other hand, they will not interfere with the normal way of life of Israel. We will continue to try our best to find ways how to move toward peace. If it will be possible, we are determined to go on regardless of what happened last night."

A little later, Mr. Rabin said: "We will not be distracted from other problems, other dangers, or from the approaching visit (of Mr. Kissinger)."

Shortly before Mr. Rabin came to the scene of the terrorist raid, Israeli soldiers searching through the Mashed hotel were fired on by a guerrilla who had escaped the withering fire poured into the hotel by Israeli forces before they took it by storm a little after 5 o'clock this morning, six hours after its seizure.

After firing two bursts from his submachine gun, the terrorist dropped the weapon and tried to escape from the large number of soldiers and policemen on the scene. He was subdued and removed, uninjured, in an ambulance.

The toll of casualties stood tonight at three civilians and three soldiers dead, in addition to the seven terrorists. Maj. Gen. Shlomo Gazit, director of military intelligence, said in a news conference that he estimated the number of hostages in the hotel at the time of the Israeli assault at nine.

The general said he thought one or two of the civilians had been slain by the terrorists when they stormed ashore with guns blazing from two small boats. The third, he said, was killed when a guerrilla set off an explosive charge in the room where the hostages were confined immediately after the Israeli troops opened heavy fire.

Of the three soldiers who were killed, Gen. Gazit said one was a full colonel, Uzi Yairi, 39, who had not belonged to the assault unit but had asked to participate in the attack.

Gen. Gazit said six civilians and five soldiers were wounded. He declined to give details of the civilian casualties, except to say that two of the dead were women. It appears that all were Israeli. The hotel was not frequented by tourists.

[Gen. Gazit claimed the terrorists tried to implicate Egypt in the raid, possibly to sabotage Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic peace shuttle between Egypt and Israel starting next week. The Associated Press reported, "Kissinger's mission will fail," said an Arabic phrase pointed on one of the two boats that carried the guerrillas.

[Gen. Gazit said one of the rubber dinghies also carried the inscription "Egyptian Army Secured" which he said was "provocation" against Egypt. The ambulance driver who transported a captured guerrilla quoted the Arab as saying that the mission had set out from Port Said, Egypt, the AP reported. Gen. Gazit said he had no such information and added that Egypt had never given military help to guerrilla missions against Israel.

Meanwhile, jittery Palestinian guerrillas opened fire on five Lebanese Air Force jets this morning in the mistaken belief that they were Israeli raiders retaliating for the Tel Aviv attack. No hits were reported on the jets, which the Lebanese Defense Ministry said "came under fire by mistake from certain places during a routine training mission over Tripoli," Lebanon's second largest city.

Gen. Gazit made it clear that, in pursuance of what has become standard Israeli policy, Mr. Rabin's government had no intention of negotiating with the infiltrators or ceding to any of their demands. He declared: "We don't believe in a policy of negotiating with that kind of blackmail. It starts with releasing 10 prisoners. The next is: 'Will you please release Tel Aviv and get out of here?'"

Among the pamphlets carried by the guerrillas were demands for the release of 10 prisoners, including the Most Rev. Hilarion Capucci, the Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, imprisoned on Page 2, Col. 6.



Defense Minister Shimon Peres (right) and Police Minister Shlomo Hillel (center) visiting area of attack.

U.S. Airlift Resumes

PHNOM PENH, March 6 (AP)—The United States today resumed an emergency airlift of ammunition, fuel and food into Phnom Penh but a late start cut the number of missions, officials said.

More than 40 rounds of rockets captured U.S. 105-mm artillery fire hit in and around the Phnom Penh airport, with some falling about 300 yards from the runway, officials said. Airport police said persons were wounded but planes were hit.

The airlift was interrupted yesterday when heavy fighting damaged a civilian plane belonging to World Airmen, under charter to the U.S. government. It was the first U.S. plane hit since the U.S. operation began a week ago.

U.S. Embassy spokesman in Phnom Penh said the airlift resumed today, but only after the Phnom Penh airport was cleared of mines and other hazards. The Phnom Penh airport, lacking proper facilities, is a landing area, generally is not used at night.

The spokesman said the eight missions delivered about 350 tons of supplies. The airlift of rice had an average of 12 to 15 flights a day, delivering 300 to 600 tons a day, he said.

Washington, however, the Pentagon said 32 planes landed in the Phnom Penh to receive reports of an harassing firing from the Phnom Penh airport during the daylight hours when planes were coming and going.

Meanwhile, the Cambodian army sent about 2,000 troops and armored vehicles against the Phnom Penh from which the insurgents have been shelling the airport.

Initial reports indicated that government troops and armor were encountering only slight resistance in their drive against the Khmer Rouge about five miles northwest of the airport. Military sources said the purpose of the operation was to push the guerrillas' guns and rocket launchers out of range of the Phnom Penh airport.

RAPPROCHEMENT—The Shah of Iran (left) embracing Vice-President of Iraq Saddam Hussein after announcement that countries had agreed to settle problems.

Iran, Iraq Agree in Algiers To Resolve Border Conflict

By Jim Hoagland

ALGERIA, March 6 (UPI)—Iran and Iraq agreed today to end the intermittent border warfare that has enflamed the Persian Gulf and to settle peacefully their dispute over frontiers.

As outlined in a joint communiqué issued here, the two nations agreed to settle their long-standing border dispute by peaceful means. The agreement would probably end the Iranian military help for the Kurdish rebellion in northern Iraq. Implementation of the agreement would probably end the intermittent border warfare that has enflamed the Persian Gulf and to settle peacefully their dispute over frontiers.

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Germany Subject Of Paris Bombing

PARIS, March 6 (AP)—An explosion tonight caused heavy damage to a building housing offices of the Axel Springer publishing group and West German television near the Avenue des Champs-Élysées. There were no injuries.

The explosion was on the second floor at 31 Rue du Colisée. An advertising agency has its offices on that floor. The offices of the German organization are on other floors.

A telephone call warned firemen at the blast 20 minutes in advance. A tract delivered to the French news agency, signed by the "Group of March," called for "international solidarity" and "direct actions until the total liberation and amnesty of the Baader-Meinhof group (of West German anarchists) and libertarians still tortured in prisons."

Discards 'Olive Branch' for Gun Raid Halts Arafat's Diplomacy Bid

BEIRUT, March 6 (AP)—Guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat's attempt to establish a Palestinian nation solely through the use of diplomacy ended last night with the raid in Tel Aviv.

The previously moderate Fatah guerrilla group, of which Mr. Arafat is the leader, claimed credit for the raid. In November, Mr. Arafat, who also is the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said in a speech before the United Nations General Assembly that he came "bearing an olive branch and freedom fighter's gun."

He urged the assembly not to "take the olive branch fall from my hand." El-Fatah, the largest guerrilla unit, is among those in the PLO grouping.

Abu Yyad, the second-in-command of el-Fatah, said the resumption of terrorist activity was meant to remind Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that "there can be no peace in the Middle East without the Palestinians."

Earlier this week, a senior PLO official warned a group of U.S. businessmen: "The commando movement will switch emphasis to military operations if it feels it is getting nowhere in its political campaign."

The PLO is conceding that Mr. Arafat's UN appearance failed to win U.S. recognition or to involve the PLO in Mr. Kissinger's latest consultations. The guerrilla organization has become increasingly frustrated as Mr. Kissinger's chances of securing a nonbelligerency pledge between Israel and Egypt appear to be fading.

Palestinian leaders and Syria want to block an Egyptian-Israeli second-stage disengagement accord. They fear President Anwar Sadat is more interested in reopening the Suez Canal than in the recovery of West Bank and Golan Heights territory, and that a unilateral Israeli-Egyptian accord would weaken Arab demands for Israeli withdrawal on the other fronts.

The Tel Aviv raid reconciled Mr. Arafat with radical Palestinian guerrilla groups, who had criticized his moderation as "defeatism." It also may bring about a new series of Israeli reprisals against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, the guerrillas' headquarters.

Opposition Sought

Syria openly hopes that Israeli retaliation would solidify Arab opposition to Mr. Kissinger's peace initiative.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to arrive in Egypt tomorrow, to begin a new round of diplomacy aimed at a Middle East settlement.

The Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which had broken away from the PLO to protest Mr. Arafat's moderation, praised the Fatah operation as a return to total war.

"It manifested the determination of the Palestinian people to fight for the liberation of all Palestinian soil," PFLP spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif said of the raid.

"This blow in depth is an answer to imperialist attempts, personified by Kissinger, to subdue the Palestinian people to America's will," he said.



Yasser Arafat

Protesters Demand End to Corruption in India

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, March 6 (NYT)—Students, farmers, barefoot peasants, shopkeepers, Sikhs and women surged through the heart of New Delhi today in the biggest anti-government demonstration in years.

Led by Jaya Prakash Narayan, the 72-year-old follower of Mahatma Gandhi, the noisy and festive march and rally was marked by fierce attacks on the policies of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Congress party, which has dominated India for 27 years.

Estimates of the crowd ranged from 100,000 to 200,000. "Today's march will change India's history," Mr. Narayan said. "It is the beginning of a new chapter. The rulers will be forced to listen to the people's voice."

As the throng applauded on a field near Parliament, Mr. Narayan shook his fist and said in Hindi: "There is corruption all around. Mismanagement, poverty, illiteracy. In any other country, the situation would have exploded into a revolution. We are a peaceful people. But democracy does not mean that people will tolerate corruption and misrule."

Mr. Narayan, an ailing figure who has abruptly emerged as the most powerful anti-government force in years, announced, "A monthlong agitation" across India to press demands for the dismissal of corrupt ministers, an overhaul in the education system and a national austerity program.

"People are fed up," he said. "It is the people's power that is ultimately going to prevail."

The march and demonstration were, perhaps, the most sweeping and bitter protest against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who has served as Prime Minister for nine years.

But the overall policies of Mrs. Gandhi, who is scheduled to hold parliamentary elections next year, have rarely been attacked in such a broad way. Mr. Narayan's 50-minute speech followed his presentation of a "charter of demands" to Parliament.

This included a plea for educational and election reforms, effective distribution of land and the withdrawal of the use of emergency security measures that the government has maintained since the 1971 Bangladesh war. These enable the government to imprison dissidents or trade unionists for a period of time without charges against them.

More than 15,000 policemen and security forces were deployed around the center of the city.

There were signs in Hindi reading: "Vacate the Throne, the People Have Come" and "The Government Which Cannot Provide Food and Clothing is Worthless." A group of lawyers walked arm in arm, chanting: "Indira Gandhi will not last."

Prices Decline At Wholesale Level in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 6 (NYT)—Wholesale prices in the United States fell by 0.5 per cent in February for the third consecutive month of decline, the Labor Department reported today.

The index of wholesale prices has fallen at an annual rate of 6.2 per cent in the last three months. However, wholesale prices on average are still 14.6 per cent above those of February, 1974. Story Page 7.

Military's Demands Outlined

Portuguese Moderate Groups Seek Limits on Army Power

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, March 6 (UPI)—Moderate groups in Portugal are trying to resist an attempt by the armed forces to hold on to political power indefinitely.

The crucial struggle is going on

China, Russia Send Groups To Visit Hanoi

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, March 6 (UPI)—As the military situation in Cambodia turns in favor of the Khmer Rouge insurgents, a Chinese military delegation has made a public appearance in Hanoi for the first time since the early 1960s, according to Western analysts.

According to a Western news report from Hanoi, the Soviet Union's vice-minister for foreign affairs, Nikolai Piryubin, was in the North Vietnamese capital on Monday. It was not known if Mr. Piryubin, who specializes in Asian affairs, was still in Hanoi.

Western analysts, with scanty information to go on, speculate that the reported visits could be tied to the rapidly developing situation in Cambodia or to the military situation in South Vietnam, or to both.

Anticipate Capture
It is thought that the Russians and the Chinese may be positioning themselves in anticipation of the capture of Phnom Penh and the routing of the American-supported Lon Nol government.

"Hanoi is certainly the pressure point," a Western analyst said. "The Khmer Communists owe more to the North Vietnamese than to anyone else." Many of the little-known leaders of the Communist party of Cambodia are believed to have been trained in North Vietnam beginning two decades ago.

It appears that the Chinese, who have provided the Khmer Rouge with the bulk of their weapons and ammunition, which have been delivered by the North Vietnamese, are in a superior position to the Russians.

The Chinese also have sheltered Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the nominal leader of the insurgent government, since he was overthrown by a rightist coup on March 18, 1970.

No Soviet Arms
The Soviet Union, which still maintains thin diplomatic ties with the Lon Nol government and a Chinese-acting embassy in Phnom Penh, has not sent the Communist-led Cambodian forces. Consequent bitterness has been publicly voiced by Prince Sihanouk and privately by the North Vietnamese.

"I can imagine that the Soviets are panicking right now about what their future relations are going to be with Communist Cambodia," a Western analyst said. But another Western diplomat took the opposite position. He contended that since the North Vietnamese are closer to the Russians than to the Chinese, the Khmer Rouge leadership may ultimately end up closer to the Soviet Union than to China.

UCLA Doctors Report Risk Cut In Heart Surgery

LOS ANGELES, March 6 (UPI)—New knowledge about the muscle lining of the heart's main pumping chamber has made it possible to perform safe and successful open-heart surgery on high-risk patients, according to University of California at Los Angeles researchers.

Dr. Gerald Buckberg has found that damage to the muscle lining of the left ventricle is responsible for 90 per cent of deaths following open-heart surgery. The new understanding of the importance of the muscle lining made possible by Dr. Buckberg's research enables surgeons to predict which patients are vulnerable to having the delicate tissue damaged, as well as how it becomes damaged.

Before the current research, 30 to 50 per cent of patients undergoing open-heart surgery required drugs to stimulate the heart and put out enough blood to supply the needs of the body. About 5 to 20 per cent of all patients died because the heart could not, despite these drugs, beat strongly enough.

Since the new findings, only 3 per cent of patients at UCLA have required drugs to support their circulation after open-heart surgery, and no patient has died.

Drought Reduces Yugoslav Power

BELGRADE, March 6 (AP)—A drought has lowered levels at most of Yugoslavia's reservoirs, curbing hydroelectric power production and causing the nation's worst power shortage in 40 years. Residents of Belgrade are dealing with 10-per-cent power reductions for six-hour periods and 20-per-cent reductions are planned.

Street lighting has been cut in major cities, electric signs are banned and television broadcasting hours have been reduced.

behind closed doors in consultations between a special military commission of eight officers led by Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves and representatives of the political parties on what the armed forces call their "institutionalization" as a permanent force in political life.

The Socialists, the centrist Popular Democrats and groups more to the right are fighting against what they fear will be a military dictatorship. The Communists and their allies, trying to remain close to Brig. Goncalves and the other leftist elements in the Armed Forces Movement, appear ready to grant everything the officers want.

The military demands include the following:
• Separation of civil and military powers with the armed forces constituting a state within the state with legislative power in their own field, although nominally they would come under the president of the republic.

• Control by the armed forces over the decrees and legislation of future governments, perhaps through an upper house that would be entirely military.

• Harmonization of the future constitution with the program of the Armed Forces Movement.

• A prohibition on conservative changes by future governments in the recently published three-year economic and social program.

• A requirement that future presidents have the confidence of the armed forces—in effect a veto power over presidential candidates.

• Presence of military men in the government, at least in the defense and economic ministries and possibly in the premiership.

• A presidential system in which the cabinet would be responsible solely to the president and not to the legislature.

• A transitional period of three to five years during which some of the above military powers would be exercised. Others would have indefinite duration.

The military apparently wants an agreement with the political parties before the campaign begins for the election of a constituent assembly. The election is set for April 12. The campaign, which was to have formally opened Monday, has been postponed to March 30—ostensibly for "technical" reasons but many political figures believe the campaign was postponed to allow time for an agreement.

Some of these political leaders fear that, if there is no agreement, there will be no elections. Once the elections are held, the parties for the first time will owe their legitimacy to the electorate and not to the armed forces, whose coup April 25 permitted their legal activity for the first time in almost 50 years.

Guardians of Revolution
The military leaders feel that, as guardians of a revolution they started, they have a right to a say in politics. It is believed that the military wants to reach a written agreement on its future role before the election because the parties will be in a stronger position to oppose the armed forces after the vote.

Some concession to the military demands will be necessary, most of the moderates acknowledge. But control over the acts of future governments and assemblies, a veto over presidential candidates and an assurance in advance of positions in the cabinet are considered tantamount to a military take-over.

The critical question for the parties is whether they can hold out on at least some of the demands and still have elections. The moderate parties believe they have a majority in the armed forces in their favor.

Voting Age Is Cut To 18 for Italians
ROME, March 6 (UPI)—Parliament voted today to lower the age of majority from 21 to 18 but the government said that it may be too late to include 18-year-olds in the lists of voters for June regional elections.

The Chamber of Deputies voted 336 to 22 to pass a Senate-approved bill which made Italy the 47th country to grant full civil rights to 18-year-olds.

The measure gave 18-year-olds the right to vote, marry and assume contractual obligations without seeking permission from their parents.

Champ Finds The Hole in The Doughnut
AKRON, Ohio, March 6 (UPI)—Eric Stone, 14, has eaten 33 glazed doughnuts in 14 minutes, 40 seconds, to notch his name as champion doughnut eater in the Guinness Book of World Records.

The old record listed in the book, set by a student in Durham, England, was 20 doughnuts consumed in 15 minutes.

Asked how he felt following his record-breaking performance Tuesday he said: "I feel like throwing up."



Rain-soaked protesters awaiting the arrival of Secretary of State Kissinger yesterday in Cardiff, Wales.

18 Countries Hold Energy Talks in Paris

PARIS, March 6 (UPI)—The 18-nation International Energy Agency began another round of talks today on a policy for stabilizing world oil prices and the development of new sources of energy.

With events moving rapidly on energy issues following the French invitations sent out last weekend for a consumer-producer preparatory conference next month, the IEA members were expected to come up with a new policy position before the meeting ends tomorrow.

They have set as their goal an agreement on the development of "alternative sources of energy" before responding to the French invitations.

The four oil-exporting countries on the French list—Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Iran and Algeria—accepted invitations to the conference during the Algiers meeting of oil producers that ended today. The three developing nations on the list—Brazil, Zaire and India—already have accepted, leaving the IEA countries still to respond.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders said today, as the meeting got under way, that he was "hopeful for an agreement" on the alternative sources question so the IEA could accept the French invitation.

The producer nations complicated things in Algiers yesterday when they supported an Algerian request that the energy conference be widened to include general relations between the industrial and developing worlds. Some IEA nations have preferred to limit the forthcoming conference to energy questions alone.

Iran and Iraq Reach Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

The Kurds moved into Iraqi territory this winter and the Soviet Union delivered heavy artillery and surface-to-surface missiles to Iraq.

In December, Iraq accused Iran of shooting down two Iraqi warplanes with American-made missiles. Each side has suffered several hundred military and civilian casualties in two years of artillery and air clashes along their borders.

The settlement could also have an important impact on the Arab-Israeli crisis. Iraq is the main supporter of radical Palestinian groups that have rejected any peaceful settlement with Israel. But Mr. Hussein reportedly had held out the promise to Egypt that such support would be moderated if the Kurdish revolt was brought to an end.

Iraq, which has spent nearly \$4 billion and lost more than 15,000 soldiers killed and wounded in the war, according to Kurdish estimates, had sought unsuccessfully for the last six months to get the Shah to cut off aid to the Kurds in return for Iraq ceding its claim to the entire Shatt al Arab River and estuary.

In a three-day meeting of the foreign ministers of the two countries in Istanbul in December, Iran reportedly refused to discuss the Kurdish question until the Shatt al Arab dispute was settled. It was not immediately known why the Shah apparently dropped that condition in accepting the Algiers accord, which indicates that both problems will be settled simultaneously.

N.Y. Telephone Has Third Fire
NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—The New York Telephone Co. was hit by the third fire in a week today as a one-alarm blaze damaged a switching station in Elmhurst, Queens.

The fire was brought under control in about 30 minutes and damage appeared slight compared with a Manhattan fire a week ago that knocked out 170,000 telephones.

Another telephone facility in midtown Manhattan had a small fire yesterday, but telephone service was unaffected. A company spokesman said the FBI would be asked to investigate the series of fires.

Protesters Greet Kissinger on Visit to Wales

CARDIFF, Wales, March 6 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger encountered anti-American demonstrators today outside the City Hall of this Welsh capital. But he entered unopposed to applause and the sound of trumpets.

The 400 demonstrators—Greek Cypriots, Welsh nationalists, Marxists, supporters of Chilean leftists and Vietnamese Communists, and electricians demanding more pay—shouted obscenities and brandished banners. But no incidents were reported.

Mr. Kissinger is in Britain on his way to the Middle East. The secretary, his wife, Nancy, and the new U.S. Ambassador to Britain, Elliot Richardson, arrived in this port city, 120 miles west of London, to attend ceremonies honoring British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, a personal friend of Mr. Kissinger's.

The demonstrators met them outside City Hall holding banners that read: "Kissinger—Warmer—Kissinger—Hands Off Greece and Cyprus." "Down With NATO American Imperialism." "U.S. Out of Judeochina."

The ceremony inside was to bestow the "freedom of the city" on Mr. Callaghan and George Thomas, deputy speaker in the House of Commons. Both have represented the city in Parliament for 30 years.

Television networks had to cancel plans for live coverage because striking electricians refused to hook up the TV equipment. The strike also cut out the public address system and

dimmed the normal lighting in the ornate assembly room.

About 700 dignitaries stood and applauded as a smiling Mr. Kissinger led the American visitors to their seats in the front row. Trumpeters of the Welsh Guards sounded a fanfare.

Conferring the freedom of the city is the greatest honor this 900-year-old city can bestow on an individual. The only other living freemen are Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip and Prince Charles.

Talks on Cyprus
LONDON, March 6 (UPI)—Mr. Kissinger will meet Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios in Brussels tomorrow to seek a new basis for resuming the stalled negotiations with Turkey over the future of Cyprus.

The announcement of the meeting was made simultaneously today in Athens and London.

Mr. Kissinger is to go to Aswan, Egypt, tomorrow to begin a new mission seeking an agreement between Egypt and Israel. But en route he will stop for a few hours in the Belgian capital to deal with the other Middle East crisis—the Cyprus dispute.

The official announcements said only that the two diplomatic leaders would discuss Cyprus and other matters of interest between Greece and the United States.

Plan for Talks
American officials added, however, that Mr. Kissinger will be checking whether Mr. Bitsios has proposals for a plan that would serve as a basis for proposing to Turkey that talks on the future of Cyprus be resumed.

Angered by the Feb. 4 veto of American military aid cutoff by the U.S. Congress, Turkish Foreign Minister Melih Ertel canceled earlier plans to meet with Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Bitsios. The U.S. State Department has been concerned about keeping Turkey in NATO and from closing American bases.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Bitsios originally had scheduled their encounter for Feb. 14 but Mr. Bitsios had to cancel that meeting when Turkish Cypriots declared a separate government in the northern half of the island occupied by the Turkish Army since the summer.

Reluctance Cited
An official said: "The problems facing the Maastricht, Karlsruhe and Shannon centers are not technical, financial or operational. They stem clearly from the reluctance of some members to apply, for political reasons, the Eurocontrol convention."

The officials here stress the need for effective control of aircraft in the crowded skies of Western Europe, especially in the upper airspace.

In 1972, when the \$40-million Maastricht center started operation, 342 near misses between aircraft were registered over West Germany.

The options being examined range from intensifying cooperation between governments to achieve the initial aims of Eurocontrol to reducing considerably Eurocontrol's scope and authority. The latter option appears to be the one that will be recommended by the group, the officials said.

If accepted by the member governments, this action would end Eurocontrol's responsibility for upper airspace control and stop the system of joint financing by members.

2d Youth Guilty In Mass Murder
HOUSTON, March 6 (AP)—David Brooks, 20, the second person to be tried in the largest mass murder case in modern U.S. history, has been convicted in the slaying of a 15-year-old boy. He was sentenced to life in prison at the jury's determination. The boy was one of 21 youths killed in a homosexual-love-triangle.

Brooks was charged in four of the slayings which were uncovered here in August, 1973, but he stood trial in the death of only one youth, William Lawrence.

The first person to stand trial in the case, Elmer Henley, 19, was convicted of six of the slayings and sentenced to a total of 94 years in prison.

Paris Extradition Hearing
PARIS, March 6 (Reuters)—A Paris court has set March 17 for a hearing on a U.S. request to extradite two members of the Black Panthers wanted for hijacking a plane to Algeria in 1972. They are William Holder, 25, and Catherine Kerkow, 24.

Syrians Praise Raid

Terrorist Attack in Tel Aviv Strongly Deplored by Ford

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Ford said today that the act of terrorism which occurred last night at Tel Aviv resulting in the tragic loss of innocent lives should be strongly deplored by everyone.

"Outrages of this nature can only damage the cause in whose name they are perpetrated," the President said in a statement issued at the White House.

Responding to questions, Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that it was "impossible to tell" what effect the attack would have on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's current Middle East peace mission.

In Cardiff, Wales, Mr. Kissinger condemned the Arab attack as "random and senseless" and said that it could only provoke counter-strikes and make his peace effort more difficult.

Leaves Saddened
Mr. Kissinger told a dinner audience that he will leave for the Middle East "saddened by the knowledge that innocent lives have been sacrificed" but added: "We shall continue our efforts to promote negotiations and further steps toward peace in the Middle East—because we must and because the alternative is more travail and tragedy, not only for the peoples concerned, but ultimately for the world."

British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, in Cardiff, with Mr. Kissinger, described the terrorist attack as "yet another wicked and senseless act of violence" that "could drive many to despair."

"I condemn such violence from whichever side it comes," Mr. Callaghan said in his dinner speech.

"I hope the men and governments of goodwill in the Middle East will not allow these actions to deflect them from the path of peaceful negotiations. If they do allow themselves to be deflected, they will be merely playing into the hands of the perpetrators of violence."

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim deplored "acts of violence of this kind," a UN spokesman said.

Such incidents, he said, "heighten tension and make more difficult the process of reaching by peaceful means a just and early settlement of the Middle East problem."

In Rome, Vatican Radio condemned the attack and called for courage to end violence that breeds violence in the Middle East.

Timed With Mission
At Aswan, Egypt, officials said that they believed the Palestinian attack on Tel Aviv was timed to coincide with Mr. Kissinger's peace mission.

They refrained from condemning it, even while admitting that it could be interpreted as an expression of anger at Egypt's cooperation with Mr. Kissinger toward a second-stage disengagement with Israel in the Sinai.

The primary aim of Mr. Kissinger's Middle East tour which will start here tomorrow.

"The Palestinians appear to have intended the operation as a reminder of their presence and as a warning that they cannot be neglected or ignored," he added.

Syria's government-controlled press praised the raid on Tel Aviv as "the most daring attack ever

carried out by a commando group."

The Ba'ath party and the government organ Al Thawra gave the raid full front-page coverage indicating unqualified Syrian support of the operation.

The paper, apparently warning of Israeli retaliation, said that coming days would bring "important events which Arabs must face together as one man, whatever may happen on the military or diplomatic field of battle."

A Syrian official commented that Israel "has to understand sooner or later that it will never have peace or security while continuing to ignore the people of Palestine and their rights."

"Occupation of land and security belts cannot protect Israel from attacks of the Palestine revolution and the determination of all Arabs to get back their rights."

In Riyadh, the Saudi Arabian capital, the state radio called the attack "the holiest Palestinian operation ever in the heart of Israel."

In Lebanon, Palestinian guerrillas said that they were on alert for possible Israeli reprisals.

U.S. Training Israeli and Arab Troops

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., March 6 (UPI)—Israel, Arab and Iranian soldiers are learning to use two U.S. missile systems at the Redstone Arsenal here, an Army spokesman has disclosed.

Lt. Paul Hornak of the Missile and Munitions Center and School said the Israeli soldiers were studying the Lance missile and soldiers from Saudi Arabia and Iran were studying the Hawk missile.

Both are tactical weapons fired by armies in the field and not from silos, he said.

Lt. Hornak said other Israeli soldiers were being trained with the Lance missile at Anniston (Ala.) Army Depot, Fort Sill, Okla., and Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland. He said a total of 80 to 90 Israelis were studying the missile.

He refused to discuss the possibility that the soldiers could use the two weapons systems against each other in any renewed Arab-Israeli fighting.

"We don't even deal with that at all," Lt. Hornak said. "That's something for the politicians to hash out among themselves."

"There are seven Israelis here studying maintenance and repair aspects of U.S. weapons systems," he said. "All seven arrived Feb. 21. I can tell you that all seven are studying the Lance."

Lt. Hornak said four enlisted men from Saudi Arabia and 17 Iranian soldiers, including officers and enlisted men, are "studying Hawk missile training."

He said the Missile and Munitions Center and School had trained foreign military personnel in the use of American-made weapons "since the opening of the school" in 1952.

He added that a lieutenant colonel from the Jordanian Army was "studying ammunition."



RAIDERS' BOAT—Police dragging away one of two rubber boats used by Palestinian guerrillas in staging a raid and taking hostages early yesterday morning in Tel Aviv.

The Terror Raid: 6 Israelis, 7 Arabs Die

(Continued from Page 1)
omed as a gun-runner for terrorists. Gen. Gazit said that in the conversations between Israeli officials and the terrorists, this demand was not mentioned.

He said the terrorists asked first to be given a plane to take them to Damascus and demanded that the Israelis bring, variously, the French, Greek or Vatican ambassadors or a United Nations representative as guarantors. Later they reduced their demands to safe conduct for themselves alone.

Although there is a general belief here that the terrorists set off from Lebanon, the general

said he could only state that he did not know. Gen. Gazit said the military assumed that the two small craft that carried the guerrillas ashore had been brought to within a few miles of the Israeli coast on a larger ship.

Israeli forces today captured the guerrillas' mother ship, United Press International reported. The 150-ton sailboat, came within 30 miles of the Israeli coast, the military command said. It declined to say where the boat was caught or where it was taken. It did not say if the boat had been identified.

Crowds of the curious flocked to the shore area near the hotel all day but were kept out of the street where the bodies lay. Otherwise, Tel Aviv was normal, with no special security measures in evidence. Airline sources reported that more tourists than usual had booked on flights out.

Worried about the effect of the raid on tourism, particularly during the approaching Passover holidays, Tourism Minister Moshe Kol today appealed to show their solidarity with Israel by visiting it. He also called on Christian leaders to increase Holy Land pilgrimages.

ro, Trujillo, Lumumba Cited

A Reportedly Is Concerned Probe of Murder Charges

By William Greider and George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI).—Central Intelligence Agency officials are reportedly concerned that current investigations may look into the alleged involvement in assassination plots aimed at political leaders—Castro in Cuba, Rafael Trujillo in the Dominican Republic and Lumumba in the Congo—according to a reliable source.

CIA has repeatedly denied ever having a policy of direct assassination of foreign leaders. It refused to comment on reports, according to the source, that it has acknowledged in two episodes in Cuba and the Dominican Republic, attempts may have been made to assassinate persons in close contact with them.

The source, according to the agency, reportedly admitted that an assassination

of the left-oriented leader Lumumba was discussed in some agency circles but no action was taken. Lumumba was killed in 1961 by others not connected with the U.S. intelligence agency, the source said.

Facts Reported

Trujillo, the Dominican dictator for 31 years and a close ally of the United States, was shot by assassins in late May, 1961. Mr. Castro and his supporters claim to have fomented several assassination plots against him in the early 1960s, for which they blamed the CIA.

Last weekend, the question of CIA involvement in assassination surfaced in a news report by CBS reporter Daniel Schorr, who said that CIA Director William Colby briefed President Ford on the subject in December when Mr. Colby was reporting to the President on the CIA's domestic surveillance activities—now the subject of three separate investigations.

In theory, the assassination issue could become a subject before the presidential commission investigating CIA domestic activities, if investigators established that assassination personnel were recruited and equipped in the United States to commit murder in another country.

Conceivably, that would be construed as a "domestic conspiracy" and thus could fall within the limited scope of the eight-member investigating commission chaired by Vice-President Rockefeller.

Cuban Relations

Government officials are concerned, the source said, that at the very least a public airing of these episodes could greatly complicate foreign relations, particularly with Cuba.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger recently suggested that the United States should strive to improve relations with Cuba, targets of a U.S. embargo since 1961 because of its affiliation with Moscow.

Rumors and published allegations of CIA involvement in various political assassinations have circulated for many years, always denied by the intelligence agency but sometimes supported by fragments of evidence, never conclusively substantiated or refuted.

A top official, who apparently believed the stories was the late President Lyndon Johnson. A former Johnson aide, Leo J. Ryan, in a 1973 article in Atlantic Monthly, said Mr. Johnson once declared that, after he took office in 1964, he discovered that "we had been operating a damned murder operation in the Caribbean."

Never Proved

Another former Johnson associate corroborated that report yesterday, relating that Mr. Johnson believed there was an attempt to assassinate Castro, but he never proved it.

[The Cox newspapers reported today that former CIA Director Richard Helms gave President Johnson "unqualified assurance" in 1965 that the agency had never been involved in any assassinations.]

A high-level CIA official, when asked about assassination several weeks ago in a not-for-attribution interview, gave an ambiguous reply.

He said it was basically correct that the CIA never assassinated anybody but he wanted to be careful how he phrased his statement.

"I'd rather not talk about it without doing my homework rather carefully," the official said. "[That's] basically right, but I don't want to make a flat statement that we never had anything to do with any such thing. There were some things that were a little close to the edge."

One of the many ambiguities which surround the subject is the question of whether the CIA could be held responsible if it never officially directed a killing, but trained, equipped and encouraged foreign agents who pursued an assassination attempt on their own.

It is well known, for instance, that the CIA sent various Cuban agents back into Cuba during the 1950s, but the agency insists that none of them was sent there to kill the Cuban Premier.

A former CIA official, who served in a key post supervising Caribbean activities, suggested that the talk of "assassination teams" may have been nothing more than the emotional bravado of the Cuban exiles.

"The people who went into Cuba, frankly, never got close enough to Havana to do anything like that," the ex-official said.

U.S. Purchases

Turkish Opium

ISTANBUL, March 6 (UPI).—The United States today bought its first consignment of opium from Turkey since Ankara last year broke its 1971 opium pact with Washington and resumed growing opium poppies. Haluk Cillov, Turkish minister of trade, said.

The 15-ton consignment of raw opium, worth \$600,000, left Istanbul aboard a cargo jet for Los Angeles, airport officials said.

Mr. Cillov refused to name the firm that made the purchase. But he said it was the highest of three bidders from the United States, Britain and Argentina. He said the American firm would sell opium to Turkey in return.



Muhammad Ali admiring African sculpture with UN head Kurt Waldheim.

Ali to Give Part of Purse to Sahel's Hungry

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 6.—Conceding with unaccustomed humility that he is "just a boxer," heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali yesterday called on U.S. leaders to stop the destruction of food and to send it to hungry millions in Africa.

Mr. Ali made his appeal at a news conference in the lobby of the General Assembly building after promoter Don King announced that he will give needy Africans part of the box-office receipts from Mr. Ali's title defense in Cleveland March 24 against Chuck Wepner. Mr. King said that for each ticket sold to the closed-circuit television broadcast of the match, he will give 50 cents to relief in the Sahel, the drought-stricken region on the southern edge of the Sahara.

Mr. Ali called the donation a "grain of sand" and added: "I'm just doing it so when I get in my new Rolls Royce and go to the \$15 million house I am building in Chicago, I won't feel guilty."

The proceeds, which Mr. King estimated at \$300,000, will be divided between the United

Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and a private organization called Africare. Africare has raised more than \$1.5 million in the last three years and much of it has been spent in the seven Sahelian countries.

The new money from the Ali-Wepner bout will be concentrated on opening up wells to tap underground water in the parched Ifrah Valley in Niger.

UNICEF will use its share of the fight receipts to dig wells in Senegal, another one of the hard-hit Sahelian countries.

Mr. King and other speakers emphasized the importance of black American solidarity with Africa but a black spokesman asked what Mr. Ali is doing to help blacks here. He answered that his "first move" will be to finance the purchase of \$500,000 in property in Cleveland for the benefit of the black community there.

Asked for a poem suitable to the occasion, the champion paused only momentarily and produced the following:

"Wars on nations are fought to change maps. But wars on poverty are fought to map change."

© Los Angeles Times

73-21 Cloture Vote Guarantees Change

Senate Insures Easing of Filibuster Rule

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI).—By an overpowering margin, the Senate guaranteed yesterday that it would ultimately relax its filibuster rule.

By a vote of 73 to 21—the critical vote in a tedious and cumbersome procedure—the Senate limited the debate in which it has been ensnared for the last two weeks.

It made the final blow inevitable in a battle that reformers have fought for more than two decades to ease the rule that has blocked much liberal legislation.

Technically, all yesterday's vote did was to invoke cloture, or limit debate, on a motion to bring up a rule change thus restricting each senator to one nontransferable hour of debate on the motion.

Ex-Gov. Kerner Is Seriously Ill, To Leave Prison

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).—Former Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner, 66, suffering from lung cancer, was ordered released immediately from prison today by the U.S. Parole Board.

Kerner, a former federal appeals court judge, had served seven months of a three-year sentence on his conviction for conspiracy, bribery, fraud and tax evasion.

Kerner's lawyer earlier had released a prison doctor's report stating that he was suffering from a lung condition that could be tuberculosis or cancer.

The Chicago Sun-Times quoted unnamed sources in today's edition as saying physicians at the Federal Correctional Institute in Lexington, Ky., had diagnosed the condition to be lung cancer and recommended immediate surgery.

Kerner also has suffered four moderate heart attacks since entering the prison, the lawyers said.

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House Leaders

Plan Visit To China

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).—The top Democratic and Republican leaders in the House and their wives will visit China at the end of this month.

Aides said yesterday that plans are still tentative, but that House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okl., Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., their wives and some of their staff will probably leave here on March 26.

They are expected to arrive in China on March 29 and return to the United States on April 7. The China itinerary has not yet been set, but the plans include talks with officials in Peking and visits to the countryside.

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Involving File on Airline Violations

U.S. Aide Killed Himself Over Agency Mix-Up

By Douglas B. Feaver

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI).—His discovery Feb. 14 of a number of files concerning possible election-law violations by U.S. airlines apparently shattered William G. Gingsy's belief that he had brought order out of chaos at the Civil Aeronautics Board's Bureau of Enforcement. Mr. Gingsy killed himself three days later.

What he apparently did not know at the time of his death was that those same files had been examined by the Watergate special prosecutor in September, 1973, two months before Mr. Gingsy assumed the enforcement job, according to Christopher Browne, the assistant chief of the legal division of the office Mr. Gingsy headed.

A spokesman in the prosecutor's office yesterday confirmed that "we did see pertinent files."

Mr. Gingsy discovered the files on the Friday before he was scheduled to testify before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Practices and Procedures, which has been holding hearings on the CAB.

Mr. Gingsy ordered Mr. Browne to review the files during the weekend and arrange a meeting with subcommittee investigators. "I had a number of phone calls with him throughout that weekend," Mr. Browne said. When Mr. Gingsy could not be contacted on Monday the 17th, Mr. Browne called Fairfax County, Virginia, police. They discovered Mr. Gingsy's body in his suburban apartment. He had shot himself with a 30-06 rifle that had belonged to his father.

Mr. Gingsy's anguish is revealed in a letter he wrote to the subcommittee. The last paragraph of the letter reads: "... That through an incredible succession of stupidities and assumptions and oversights (the existence of the files) came accidentally to light only on a Friday evening before a Wednesday Senate inquiry is a matter so grotesquely unbelievable, so comic, that rational men will find it explicable only through the imputation of the very cunning and malice whose absence made it all possible. The fact that subsequent inquiry will allow me to exchange the dishonor of that imputation for the dishonor of the fool is cold comfort."

The letter that became Mr. Gingsy's last testament names a total of 11 U.S. airlines as having been the target of various bureau investigations. Two of them, Braniff International and American Airlines, have pleaded guilty to making illegal contributions to the campaign of President Richard Nixon in 1972. There have been no other indictments of either airline executives or corporations,

according to the special prosecutor's office.

Aside from American and Braniff, the other airlines mentioned in Mr. Gingsy's document are Reeve Aleutian, United, Eastern, Continental, Flying Tiger, World, Overseas National, Trans World and Allegheny. The special prosecutor's office, the CAB and the FBI all have said that investigations are continuing.

In his letter, Mr. Gingsy said he inherited a bureau in disarray that he set about to make orderly. An early priority, he said, was a probe into possible campaign contribution violations. Audits were ordered and stress was placed on finding specific areas that could be corrected by new rules or through vigilance by the Bureau of Enforcement.

Matter of Pride

"I told GAO [the General Accounting Office] what we were doing and always thereafter assumed that GAO would eventually audit our efforts—I imagine how proud the bureau would be

of the results of such an audit," Mr. Gingsy wrote.

The rest of the letter relates how he came to discover the files, largely through bureaucratic misunderstanding. There is also a reference to the files being "impounded" by the "former director," who would be Richard O'Melia, now acting chairman of the CAB.

Mr. O'Melia has declined to comment on the matter, other than to point out that when he headed the bureau, investigations had been coordinated with the special prosecutor. The term "impounded," which Mr. Gingsy attributed to his assistant director, Joseph Stout Jr., means only "that the material was put in the safe for security," Mr. Stout said yesterday. "By the use of that word, I mean that records were picked up and no further communication was intended or implied."

In any case, it seems clear that Mr. Gingsy did not know of the existence of some of the investigations Mr. O'Melia had ordered even if the special prosecutor did.

Michigan Campus Sex Study Draws Criticism by Proxmire

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).

About \$342,000 in federal funds has been granted to seek detailed information on the sexual activity of Michigan State University students, it was disclosed yesterday.

The grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development was awarded last spring on a noncompetitive basis to a former socialist-administrator at the institute, according to Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.

The grant of \$342,000 to David Kallen, now a professor at Michigan State's Department of Human Development, was \$98,761 more than requested, Sen. Proxmire said.

Unmarried Women

The project includes interviews with 400 to 600 unmarried women who go to the school's health center for pregnancy tests and volunteer to discuss their sexual activity.

Additional interviews are to be held with 400 male and 400 female students chosen at random. The questionnaire will be approved by the White House Office of Management and Budget before the five-hour interviews, which graduate students will conduct for \$5.50 an hour, can legally begin.

The study is part of a multi-project proposal begun two years ago on "research on the regulation of fertility."

Mr. Kallen has a professional background in survey research and social psychology. Proxmire aides said.

The senator said he was concerned about possible invasions of privacy, waste of taxpayers' money and a pattern of higher grants than requested. He said he has asked the General Accounting Office to investigate the institute's grant procedures.

'Better Understanding'

In a reply, Mr. Kallen said Sen. Proxmire "distorted" the true nature of the project. He said: "The purpose of the study is to help provide a better understanding of the information and attitudes which influence the choice and use of contraceptives by unmarried young people."

He said the additional \$98,761 was requested to cover the pay of a research assistant and computer time, which was underestimated earlier.

"We are going to be looking at sexual behavior, but also at other aspects of behavior as well," Mr. Kallen said. "The value of the study is understanding the influence of peer groups, parents and other adults on the behavior of young people."

The Office of Management and Budget must clear any questionnaire designed for human subjects under laws covering activities funded by federal money.

The non-magnetic pole



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Dunlop Wins Approval

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).

John Dunlop, 60, a Harvard economics professor, labor negotiator and former Cost of Living Council director, was confirmed today by the Senate as secretary of labor.

Strategies of Terror

When the guerrillas came out of the sea at Tel Aviv and bloodily seized the little Hotel Savoy, it was quite clear that the relationship between that act and the imminent arrival of Henry Kissinger in the Middle East for new discussions was far more than coincidental. For the Palestinian group are fearful of peace obtained by this approach: they want more war, and if their Arab allies will not wage it, the commandos seem intent on proving that they are ready to do so.

That warfare carried on by the fanatics against a seaside resort hotel, whose fall—and recapture—involves only the deaths of innocent bystanders (and of the perpetrators) means little to those who planned the deed. That it reflects the continuing irresponsibility of the guerrilla bands who have been seeking recognition as responsible agents for a new Palestine should have influenced the leaders. It did not, and the rational response should be that the urgency of finding some settlement of the Middle East conflict through negotiation is thereby enhanced.

But terrorists—those who value the act above the motive—are seldom rational themselves, nor are the reactions they set off always bounded by reason. In West Berlin, the kidnapping of a mayoral candidate to secure the release of some prisoners was not a tactic comprehensible to most of the world. It ended, unlike the tragedy at Tel Aviv, without any killing. It caught the attention of the public, of course, which may be enough for those who equate political action

with flagpole sitting or swallowing goldfish. But the political implications of the two terrorist acts are more complex.

In Israel, the battle in Tel Aviv will, doubtless, provoke renewed opposition to any form of Palestinian state. Perhaps that is just what the terrorists were willing to die for—to make negotiation impossible and bring about renewed general war. In West Germany, the acts of the "Second of June Movement" have not strengthened that nebulous anarchist group. Rather, they have strengthened the rightists; they have led to calls for the revival of the death penalty and to brooding about the confused violence that preceded Hitler's seizure of power. And that, too, may be just what the anarchists want: confrontation rather than political solutions.

The question then is not whether terror should be condemned for its irrationality, but how domestic and international order is to be protected against that small number of activists who, whatever their strategic purposes, defy and pervert the will of the great majority that wants to try to solve problems, not increase, by terror, the difficulty of finding solutions.

More and more countries, whatever their ideological bent, are coming to realize that terror can slash at all sides of any issue. But the matter of whose ox is being gored still works against truly international action on terror. And until it is grasped that "As I am, you shall be," applies to every state that watches its neighbor being victimized by a violent few, the perilous and costly problem will remain.

Wages and Inflation in Europe

Economics is a lot more than charts and tables. The economic life of a nation is, in fact, a continuous referendum in which everyone not only keeps having to express opinions but express them with real money. As an example of the way things work, it is instructive to contrast two recent European wage settlements and their consequences. In Britain last month the miners won a 31 per cent increase in wages. Since coal mining in Britain is a nationalized industry, in effect the government itself granted the increase. That makes it difficult for the government to refuse similar raises to the other unions now invoking the miners as a precedent. The inflation rate in Britain over the past year was 20 per cent, and the size of the miners' settlement adds weight to predictions that inflation will be even steeper over the coming year. The inability of the British government to restrain wages is hardly a new phenomenon, but it is cause for increasing dismay.

In West Germany, the crucial wage settlement involved the metalworkers' union. They got a raise of 5.8 per cent, very close to the 6-per-cent rise in the West German cost of living over the past year. Like the miners' raise in Britain, the metalworkers' negotiations have set a general pattern for the rest of the unions in West Germany. The comparison helps explain why West Germany's inflation is the mildest among the rich countries, and why Britain's is not only among the highest but also rising rapidly.

Both countries are governed by Socialist parties. The difference is that the West German government has managed to keep control of economic policy while a succession of British governments have not. The reasons probably have less to do with the current performance of individual politicians than with the whole web of national experience since World War I, as working men and union members felt and understood it. Whether you choose to call it responsibility or docility, the West German unions seem to have decided that they profit more substantially when they go along with the national consensus. In Britain there is very little national consensus on economic goals. The idea of the British as a tightly cohesive, homogeneous people evidently needs revision. The last Conservative Cabinet was voted out

of office a year ago because it could not deal with the unions, and now it appears that the Labor Cabinet is not going to have any better luck with them. The present atmosphere is more amicable, but that amicability does not translate itself into lower rates of wage inflation. There was supposed to be a social contract between the unions and the present government to limit wage demands for the common good. While the concept of a social contract is currently enjoying a certain vogue in the United States, it has become a term of derision in Britain.

Most of the European countries are, in one degree or another, going through the same recession as America. It is a painful passage for all of them, but each meets it in a different frame of mind. In West Germany there have been funeral salutes to the end of the great boom, and the concern over the present high level of unemployment is very real. But the country possesses the confidence of new wealth and three decades of steadily rising economic success. There is an epidemic of intellectual pessimism in Europe, but in West Germany it takes on a rather detached tone.

In the United States, there is not much of that pessimism; it is not the national style. Most Americans assume that while this recession is obviously a good deal deeper than the others of the past generation, it will turn around in due course as those others did. But underneath that assurance, a good many Americans are aware that they will emerge into a world rather different from the period before 1973. As a society, Americans will no longer be massively richer than everyone else. Americans will continue to live very well, but there is a sense that they will probably find themselves living a bit more modestly than in their recent past. As for the British, they have the unhappy knowledge that the recession is only the latest in a chain of misfortunes that have overtaken them over the years and left them with the lowest economic growth rate of any of the major nations. As recently as 1960 they were the richest of the Europeans. Now they have been far overtaken by both West Germany and France, while the collisions between British unions and employers—especially when the employer is the government—grow steadily more damaging.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Grandeur of Man

Michelangelo's art is a celebration of the magnificence of man; every time he touched marble he evoked a being of the most forceful beauty and wonder. In an age of humanism, his work drew its strength and its measure from the human ideal. It was his genius to raise that ideal to a level that has sustained the civilized spirit ever since.

On the 500th anniversary of his birth, yesterday, his art is undimmed, but the ideal that infused it is tragically out of style. Because humanism is a casualty of the 20th

century, there is a special poignance to those superbly modeled and agonizingly expressive bodies. Man, once the measure of all things, is the measure of nothing now. He is anti-hero, survivor or victim of an impersonalized and alienated industrial society.

The art of Michelangelo was fueled by a largeness of soul and a frighteningly powerful belief—*terribilità*—that would not be possible today. Grandeur is a term applied to the creative spirit on rare occasions, and the world is changed by it forever.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 7, 1900

PARIS—The various reports from the correspondents of sensational journals on both sides of the Atlantic that a war between Russia and Japan was imminent, are shown to be baseless by our special dispatch from Yokohama this morning. Naturally both nations are striving to obtain concessions in Korea, but so is every other "big" power in the Far East. The game is diplomacy, not war.

Fifty Years Ago

March 7, 1925

WASHINGTON—When Brig. Gen. William (Billy) Mitchell stepped today from a bombing plane at Langley Field, Va., after leading a sham battle attack on a canvas battleship in an effort to riddle the claims of Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, he was handed a message informing him, in so many words, that his services as assistant chief of the Army Air Service would not be needed after March 3, 1925.



U.S. and Oil-Price Accords

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—The United States is about to be dragged, against its better instincts, into President Giscard d'Estaing's multi-lateral energy conference and will be faced not just with the oil producers. Several of the consuming countries coming to the meeting hold quite different views from Washington on such things as price guarantees both for oil and other raw materials.

Henry Kissinger never has liked multilateral meetings. His style is bilateral diplomatic dealing, and his only use for such things as summits is to sign agreements that already have been wrapped up.

Washington has reserves about Giscard's project for bringing together oil producers and consumers. If President Ford gave his consent to it at the Martini meeting with Giscard, it was on condition that the consumers had a common battle plan before the conference began.

That plan has been slow in coming. Members of the International Energy Agency have been able to agree on measures of financial solidarity and energy conservation, but an agreement on an oil-price floor has been more elusive. An agreement on a general price-floor range is probably the best hope of doing prior to the opening of Giscard's preparatory energy conference here next month.

Vast Possibilities

Exports from 10 nations (counting the European Economic Community as one unit, which it certainly isn't on energy) will sit down here beginning April 7 for several weeks to draw up an agenda and list of participants for a full-dress energy conference to begin later in the year. The possibilities for that agenda are so vast, the issues so complex and the list of interested parties so long that one can understand why the United States will have to be dragged screaming to the table.

One of the more interesting participants in the preparatory conference will be Algeria. The Algerians are not even among the top 10 oil producers of the world, but they are the self-proclaimed leaders of the Third World and champions of a "new world economic order" between developed and developing countries.

Algeria will not be the only country at the preparatory conference working to expand the agenda beyond the confines of oil. The EEC and the United States seldom have seen eye to eye on long-term relations between the developed and developing nations, and a split on that issue could jeopardize any future conference. One difference between those two industrial giants are fundamental.

Only last week at Lomé, Togo, the EEC signed a far-reaching \$3.5-billion convention with 46 developing countries giving them near total tariff-free access to the Community for five years with guaranteed prices for raw materials such as sugar, iron ore, cotton, coffee, cocoa, wood pulp, tea, sisal and bananas. If the world price sinks, the Europeans will subsidize it. There is also a large credit facility in the accord.

The United States historically has opposed price agreements, preferring to let the market forces work. Last month, Thomas Eiders, assistant U.S. secretary of state, indicated that Washington still opposed such accords. Washington prefers aid to trade, notwithstanding that the recipients nearly always prefer trade.

Exceptions

There have been exceptions to this U.S. policy. When Washington embargoed Cuban sugar following Fidel Castro's take-over, it shared the remaining sugar market under a quota system, violating the free-market principle. The United States reached a coffee price agreement with producers a few years ago when coffee prices were tumbling, but in the present coffee shortage that agreement has no meaning. There used to be a State Department lobby pressing for guarantees for the world's cocoa producers, but they were always beaten down by Pennsylvania congressmen, who argued that "Hershey would not like that."

But times are changing. The United States now is in the uncomfortable position of coming to a conference to argue for a fixed oil price to protect its own energy development and arguing against similar guarantees for the poorest nations of the world. Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, no friend of price agreements, saw the inconsistency in recent Senate hearings. He urged the Ford administration to drop plans for an oil price agreement, calling price agreements the "economic Waterloo of the industrialized world."

Kissinger: Heat in the Kitchen

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's executive assistant, Lawrence Eagleburger, has taken strong exception to the column in Kissinger's column. In a letter published in The New York Times he attacked two January columns as, among other things, unfair, offensive, distasteful and painful. In recent months Kissinger has come under increasing criticism, especially from members of Congress who feel he has misled them. The response has been to dismiss the critics as unmanly, almost unpatriotic. When senators offered criticism, the White House treated it as lese majesté and said the nation should unite behind the secretary. Eagleburger said it was proper to examine "the objective results of his foreign policy." But these articles, he said, attacked Kissinger's "motivation."

Fair Game

Parlor psychoanalysis of officials would be fair game for protest. But that is not involved. What Eagleburger calls "motivation" is a scrutiny of Kissinger's premises, ideas, values, methods. To rule out examination of those fundamental aspects of a man holding so much power would be dangerous and profoundly undemocratic.

Henry Kissinger has a unique

role in the U.S. government, a more dominant one than George Marshall or Dean Acheson or John Foster Dulles. He is the only man ever to hold two of the country's four top national security jobs: secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs. In this position he can speak for the whole executive branch when he goes to Cairo or Moscow.

If it were not for Congress he could in fact speak for the entire government. Many foreign leaders have had the impression that he does, and he plainly would prefer life without Congress. He has often shown a disinclination to play by the democratic rules, as in his attempt to ignore the statute and binding contracts that forbade arms sales to Turkey after invasion of Cyprus.

Given Kissinger's extraordinary power, and his will to use it, his values and methods are essential to any serious discussion of U.S. foreign policy today.

As to Eagleburger's particulars: He said one column (JST, Jan. 17) charged that Kissinger had "publicly lied about his role" on American food aid. What the column actually did was to show how he overruled a television interviewer who said that much U.S. food was sent abroad for political reasons. Kissinger effectively silenced him by saying "the vast majority—the considerable majority—of our food aid goes for humanitarian purposes." The column then gave the facts on aid distribution in detail; only a summary is possible here.

In the last fiscal year only 37 per cent of the main U.S. food program was budgeted for countries officially listed as especially hungry and poor. Congress became so outraged at the political use of food that it passed a law requiring 70 per cent of the aid to go to the most needy countries. Kissinger tried to negotiate a way around that with senators. But in the end, greatly increasing total aid was the only way to keep his promises of food to such clients as Chile and South Vietnam.

The other column (JST, Jan. 21) in question criticized Kissinger's policy in Indochina, especially Cambodia. Eagleburger said it "ignored the facts." "It is a fact," he said, "that Henry Kissinger played a major role in ending American combat involvement in Vietnam and the return of our POWs." Quite true. But the column dealt with the continuing war in Indochina—a war, fed by U.S. aid, that the Kissinger policy has not stopped and has no prospect of stopping. The question is one of value. To Kissinger, continuing death

Evasion Raised to an Art Chinese Can't Say No

By John Burns

PEKING.—You have applied for permission to make a routine visit to Shanghai. Two weeks have passed since you sent your letter to the Foreign Ministry, so you call the official concerned and explain, politely, that you need an answer right away. I understand, he says. But you see, the people of Shanghai are quite busy right now.

At face value, the response is ludicrous: A city of 10 million people, with hundreds of interpreters and guides and several large hotels that stand mostly empty all year round, too busy to receive a lone foreign journalist? Hardly, but then, the official does not expect you to credit his excuse—expects, indeed, that you will accept it for the euphemism that it is.

In their dealings with foreigners, the Chinese have raised circumlocution, equivocation and evasion to a high art. They simply cannot say no. Whether it is a request to visit Shanghai or an invitation to dine in a diplomat's home, they would rather say "it's difficult" or "perhaps not convenient" or, maybe, "not yet quite clear"—any formulation, however contorted or transparent, sooner than the bluntness of an outright refusal.

A little more than a year ago Chairman Mao launched the nation on a campaign to eradicate Confucian ideas, and there is none more Confucian than the notion that confrontations should be avoided—that the appearance of harmony should be maintained, however sharp the antagonisms beneath the surface.

The anti-Confucian campaign was accompanied by the popularization of a new Mao aphorism enjoining the people to be "open and above-board" in all their dealings, encouraging foreigners to hope that bureaucrats might be less inclined than before to beat about the bush when handling difficult requests.

In fact, there has been no discernible change and diplomats and journalists continue to regale each other on the dinner party circuit with tales of the bureaucrats' latest obfuscations.

Much of the obfuscation is occasioned by requests for permission to travel. Many cities—the Tibetan capital of Lhasa, for example—are officially closed to foreigners, but 25 or 30 others are nominally open, provided prior permission is obtained from the Foreign Ministry, which requires that all requests be submitted in writing, at least a week in advance.

If the decision is negative, as it is more than likely to be even in the best of times, the ministry will usually do nothing—no acknowledgment of letter, no

action of any kind. But the wheels of the Chinese bureaucracy grind exceedingly slow, and the would-be traveler, one hopeful, usually ends up calling for a ruling.

Since the official handling the matter is only rarely available to the telephone in the first instance, the caller usually has to leave a message. This often proves as unproductive as the original letter, as a second call is placed, and sometimes a third, until the man is finally brought to the phone.

Typically, he will say that the matter is still "under consideration." If pressed, then or in a later call, he will resort to one or other, possibly several, of the formulations developed on many occasions. The people in the ministry are too busy. The weather is too hot or too cold. There is too little time to make the arrangements, and so on.

Getting to the provinces can be only half the battle. Most travelers arrive at their destination with a list of places they want to visit, but it is a common experience, notwithstanding the locals' insistence that they were nothing so much as to accommodate their guests, to find that many of the places are, in effect, off limits.

Here again, there will be no outright refusal. An example of the evasive tactics that come into play occurred a year or so when a journalist visiting the northeastern city of Changchun asked to be taken to the shuluo which produce some of the country's major food items.

Explanations

At first an official explained that nothing could be done as the shuluo had completed their quota of films for the year and were closed. The journalist replied that he didn't need to see films being made, just to speak to filmmakers, but the official, after consultations, said that was out, too, as the entire shuluo was off in South China on location.

Making a mental note of the inconsistency—if the year's production quota had been completed, why would the crews be off on location shooting?—the journalist switched his tactics. His ostensible purpose in Changchun being to cover a touring ice hockey team, he suggested to the coach that the team request a visit to the studios between games. At breakfast the next day the official announced what the team's activity for the day would be—to pull the shuluo. Thinking to pull the shuluo, the journalist asked if it were really true that the crews were returning from location—1,500 miles, especially for the occasion. Yes, said the official, deadpan, that was exactly what they were doing. Once at the studios it was immediately apparent that production on two major feature films was in full swing and had been for months. The movie had not been killed and location shooting had long since been completed.

Was any of this an embarrassment to the officials? Not in the least. If anything, he was indignant, not embarrassed.

While foreigners can rail at them for deceit and prevarication, the Chinese view seems to be that people who press their demands, after a first polite excuse, absolve their hosts from the responsibility to be consistent, logical, or even truthful. They can pile absurdity on absurdity and feel not the slightest uneasiness.

There is an important lesson in all of this, for foreigners—that Chinese will not say no, will not refuse a request, nor will they question so long as he has the wit and the patience to outwit some sort of evasion, some occasion that meets the form of his obligation, as your host in China, to be courteous, generous and forthcoming.

It is a lesson that can save the uninitiated here and abroad much time and anguish, be it a tourist bidding for a visa, a businessman angling for a contract or a statesman arguing for an official accord. He will do well to realize, when a Chinese says it's difficult, or perhaps not convenient, that he means to be understood as saying—no.

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Criticized by Women's Groups

Berkeley Offers 30-Year Plan To End Faculty Hiring Bias

By Lacey Fosburgh

BERKELEY, Calif., March 6 (AP)—A four-inch-thick document made public here recently gives the details of a University of California, Berkeley, plan to eliminate discriminatory hiring practices during the next 30 years by filling at least 178 faculty positions with women and members of minorities.

The document establishing an intricate pattern of analyses, goals and timetables that educational experts say, will be the standard for other colleges and universities.

Since its release two weeks ago, the plan has become the target of considerable criticism, especially from women and minority groups, who find it too lax, and from educational purists, who fear that it portends deterioration of the school's quality.

The Berkeley Plan, as it has been labeled, is the result of almost four years of negotiations between the Office of Civil Rights of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and representatives of the university at Berkeley. The document, the fourth worked on during this period, is awaiting final approval by the Department of Labor.

75 Departments

The agreement analyzes the sexual and racial makeup of each of Berkeley's 75 academic departments. It establishes goals and timetables extending up to 30 years for reaching equality of opportunity, department by department.

According to the complicated projection, 178 of the positions now held by white males on the staff of 1,489 must be replaced in the next 30 years by women or members of minorities in

order to eliminate discrimination in the employment situation at Berkeley.

This means, specifically, that 97 women, 20 blacks, 42 Asians, 10 Chicanos and nine others are needed. The agreement also calls for a yearly re-evaluation on the basis of possible overall changes in the national employment picture.

The plan's key feature is an analysis of what the exact racial and sexual composition of each department at Berkeley should be, based on a percentage parity with the number of professors available nationally to teach a particular subject.

'Availability Pool'

Thus, for example, with 30 per cent of the so-called national "availability pool" of English teachers being women, the Berkeley English Department, which is now only 9 per cent female, was given nine years to increase this rate to 30 per cent at the lowest faculty level and 29 years at the full professorship level.

Chancellor Michael E. Hogen was allotted 29 years in this instance because that many years were needed for the turnover in the department to make room for 14 new employees.

The Chemistry Department, with an all-male faculty of 48, was given nine years to hire three females as assistant professors and 30 years to make them full professors.

If the school fails to achieve these levels in the time specified, then, according to the plan, administrators must explain their hiring practices and risk losing \$9 million in federal contracts if found negligent.



KUNG FOOT—H West German dance instructors are to be believed, the latest craze is a U.S. import called the Kung Fu. Two instructors in Mainz are clearly getting a genuine kick out of the routine.

Life Expectancy Nearing 80 In West, 60-65 in Third World

By William Tuohy

GENEVA, March 6 (AP)—In the next 25 years, human life expectancy in the United States and Europe should reach almost 80 years of age in the developed countries it should rise to between 60 and 65 years.

"More people all over the world are living longer," says a new report on longevity compiled by the World Health Organization headquarters here.

"And this trend is expected to

Taizo Ishizaka, Japan Industry Chief, Dies at 88

TOKYO, March 6 (AP)—Taizo Ishizaka, 88, an internationally known Japanese industrialist, died of cerebral thrombosis in a hospital here today.

Mr. Ishizaka was a former president of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keizai Daini). He helped lead the Japanese business community out of postwar ruins. He held many national and foreign decorations, including an honorary KBE (knight commander of the British Empire).

He had entered the business world in 1915 at age 28. He became president of Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba) in 1948. He was a board member of a dozen companies.

Dr. Leon Goldman
SAN FRANCISCO, March 6 (AP)—Dr. Leon Goldman, 71, a prominent surgeon and medical educator, who published more than 100 scientific books and articles, died Tuesday.

Search Is Pressed In W. Berlin for Lorenz Abductors

BERLIN, March 6 (UPI)—Reinforced police searching for the abductors of Peter Lorenz erected more roadblocks, swept through more apartments and followed a flurry of leads today in West Berlin's biggest postwar manhunt.

The continued search for eight urban guerrillas thought to have held the Christian Democratic mayor candidate in a cellar for days before releasing him Tuesday followed a pledge by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that the nation would protect itself against further such outrages "with all the necessary severity."

Immediately following Mr. Lorenz's release, police searched more than 80 apartments and detained 75 persons suspected of complicity in the kidnapping, but they reported finding no traces of the abductors.

The guerrillas released Mr. Lorenz, 53, early Tuesday after the West German government heeded their demands by allowing five convicted anarchists to leave the country. The five went to the Southern Yemen capital of Aden.

Security officials flew in 300 additional policemen to help in the search and 4,000 helmeted officers patrolled the streets of Berlin. Government spokesman Klaus Boelling described the manhunt as the biggest in the city's history.

16 Nonaligned Nations Plan Havana Meeting

MEXICO CITY, March 6 (AP)—The foreign ministers of 16 non-aligned countries will meet in Havana, March 17-19, to prepare for a summit meeting of Third World countries in Sri Lanka next year, the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina announced here yesterday.

The meeting will include Algeria, Cuba, Guyana, India, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zaire, the news agency said.

Train Sabotage Is Suspected In Rising Violence in Kenya

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, March 6 (UPI)—A freight train that included oil tank cars was derailed last night on the Kenya railroad line between Mombasa and the capital, Nairobi. It was the latest in a series of mysterious incidents—by unknown persons—that have badly shaken the East African country.

An official statement said that the train's locomotive was burned out. Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said they understood that one or more of the oil tankers had gone up in flames as well.

Such derailments have rarely occurred on the Mombasa-Nairobi line and reports reaching here said there was widespread speculation of sabotage.

Nairobi was described as "extremely tense" with numerous roadblocks set up on the outskirts of the city.

In recent weeks there have been four bomb blasts in the Kenyan capital. The work occurred Saturday when a powerful

Five Supporters Of Premier Join Cabinet in Spain

MADRID, March 6 (UPI)—In a ceremony at Generalissimo Francisco Franco's El Pardo Palace, Premier Carlos Arias Navarro today swore in five new Cabinet members.

The five—all considered political moderates and Arias loyalists—were appointed Tuesday in a government shuffle. The ministers they replaced included the two Cabinet members generally regarded as being furthest to the right.

As the 82-year-old chief of state looked on, the five ministers swore their oaths of loyalty to Gen. Franco and the constitution. They then paid courtesy calls on Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, Gen. Franco's designated successor.

The five are Justice Minister Jose Maria Sanchez Venera, Labor Minister Fernando Suarez, Industry Minister Alfonso Alvarez de Miranda, Commerce Minister Jose Luis Ceron and the minister for the National Movement, Fernando Herrero Tejedor.

On the national radio, Justice Minister Sanchez made the first statement by a government member that a "well worth studying." A pardon has been suggested by the archbishop of Madrid, Vicente Cardinal Enrique y Tarancón. Commerce Minister Ceron said on the radio that Spain must tighten its links with the European Common Market and eventually become a full member.

Unrest at Base Cited in Greece

ATHENS, March 6 (AP)—The Greek Navy and Air Force were called to put down unrest at an army camp near here yesterday, a navy source reported today.

The source said three destroyers sailed to Salamis Bay, off the coast near Megara. Marines and paratroopers are trained at the Megalo Pefko Army Camp nearby. As the destroyers steamed off Megara, jet fighters made low passes over the camp, the source said.

It appeared that the unrest was put down after the show of force. The destroyers returned to port after five hours, the source said. An alleged plot to topple the government was foiled last week.

Ship Is Seized By Mounties; Skipper Held

Fugitive Vessel's Ownership at Issue

QUEBEC, March 6 (AP)—The captain of a fugitive ship was held here today after Royal Canadian Mounted Policemen on an icebreaker walked across the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and boarded the vessel yesterday.

The skipper, Brian Erb, 37, was due to appear in a provincial court. A police spokesman said Mr. Erb "will probably be charged with stealing the ship."

Mr. Erb and his crew of 18 men and five women sailed the 1,800-ton Answer from Quebec on Feb. 23, during a legal wrangle over the ship's ownership. An initial police attempt to stop him failed. But yesterday, 10 Royal Canadian Mounted Policemen walked across the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, put ladders against the side of the ship and climbed aboard.

An icebreaker, the John A. MacDonald, broke through the ice to the side of the Answer and took Mr. Erb and his crew aboard. Six men of the Canadian Coast Guard were put on the Answer.

Answer Is Expected

Helicopters brought the captain and the crew to Camp, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and Mr. Erb was flown to Quebec. The crew was freed. The crew members planned to go to Sept. 15, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence River, where the icebreaker and the Answer were expected today.

Mr. Erb salvaged the 1,800-ton cattle-carrying vessel when it was on the rocks in the St. Lawrence and converted it for salvage work. He got into debt, the ship was sold at an auction and he has been trying to keep the vessel ever since.

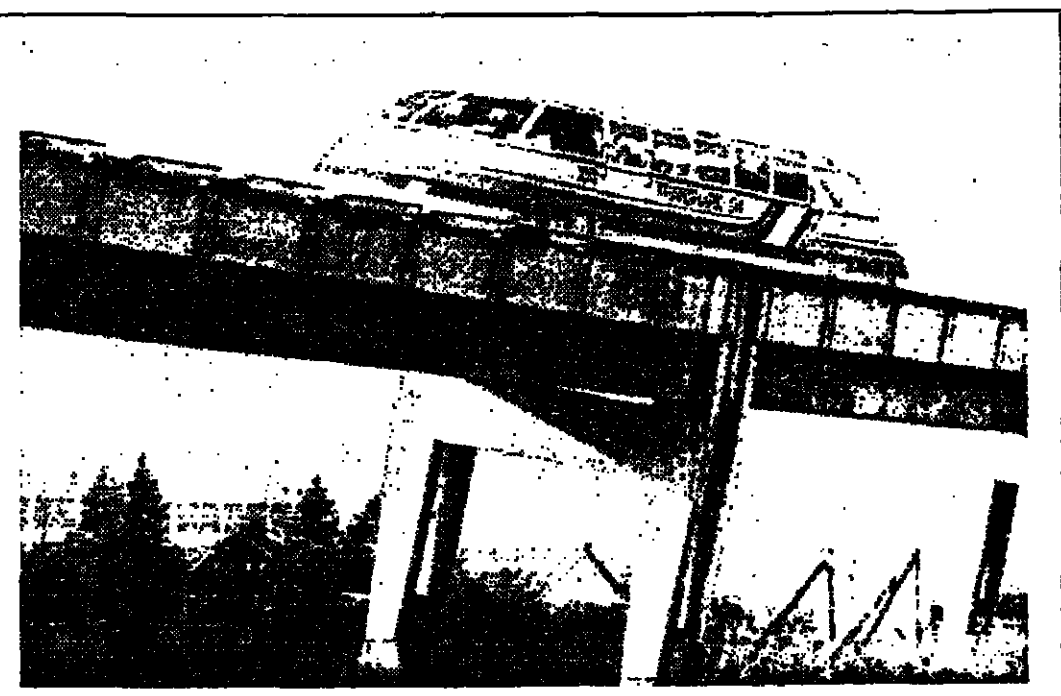
Federal Justice Allison Walsh said he would probably order the ship returned to the bailiff who had custody of the Answer before Mr. Erb sailed it from Quebec.

Three Claimants

There are three claimants to the ship: Paul-Emile Caron of Louisbourg, Quebec, who says he paid \$25,000 for the vessel at the auction; a Panamanian company, Vitral Navire, SA, which says it bought the ship from Mr. Erb for \$250 last fall, and Charles Fournier of Montreal, who says he and his two brothers own the ship.

Mr. Erb said he was trying to sell the Answer to Boston for the Panamanian company.

Justice Walsh postponed until Monday a hearing on a petition by Mr. Caron to have Mr. Erb's sale to Vitral declared invalid.



NEW TRAIN—Prototype of the new "Transrapid" train built for public transport, on trial near Munich. Hovering on magnetic field, the 16.5-ton train reached a speed of 200 kmh (124 mph) but a maximum speed of 400 kmh is foreseen. The train was developed by West Germany's Krauss-Maffei-Messerschmidt-Boelk-Blohm association and is powered by an electric linear traction motor.

Grim Picture Given Russian Viewers

Soviet TV Portrays a Crime-Ridden U.S.

MOSCOW, March 6 (AP)—Soviet television has broadcast an hour-long documentary on America—portraying a country beset by crime, strikes, unemployment, poverty, racism and the energy crisis.

The program last night was one of the rare detailed looks at America provided to Soviet citizens, who have an almost insatiable appetite for information about the United States.

Called "America Three Years After," the program was narrated by Valentin Zorin, who did a similar program in 1972. The new version was in line with a recent increase in anti-American propaganda in the Soviet press and painted a grim picture.

Crime, slums, poverty, racial strife in Boston and unemployment lines are nothing new to the American media and the pictures Soviet citizens saw have all been viewed in American living rooms.

Soviet Problems

What strikes a foreigner in Moscow, however, is that, while filmed reports of social problems in the capitalist West can be shown in the Soviet Union, Soviet television almost totally ignores Soviet social problems.

Mr. Zorin said he saw a few changes in America, notably widespread demonstrations against the dirty war in Vietnam.

The impression of "America Three Years After" was that

most things have not changed and much has gotten worse.

Showing pictures of an empty Central Park in New York, Mr. Zorin said three years ago "citizens didn't even dare go there in the daytime."

Despite promises to stop crime, he said, in 1974 even the son of former President John Kennedy was a Central Park robbery victim. And he said singer Connie Francis also was the victim of a crime as the film soundtrack played her version of "God Bless America."

Mr. Zorin spoke of the changes wrought by détente. To illustrate it, the camera showed a newstand with issues of Soviet Life on sale.

"There were none of these three years ago and there couldn't be," Mr. Zorin said, apparently attempting to indicate that the magazine was new to American newstands.

The magazines Soviet Life and America have been exchanged by agreement for 20 years and Russians rarely get to buy the American magazine.

Mr. Zorin drove the point home by showing a bookstore displaying books by Marx, Lenin and other Communist authors. "Now, in the center of New York, there is a big shop, the road to which many Americans know," Mr. Zorin said.

The footage and Mr. Zorin's comments seemed to be an attempt to convince Soviet viewers that their inability to buy many foreign magazines and



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PARIS THEATER

A Misguided 'Moon for the Misbegotten'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 6 (IHT).— Eugene O'Neill's "A Moon for the Misbegotten"—"Une Lune Pour les Désobéissants"—at the Odéon begins with an atrocious din—"music" by Karle Trow. The curtain is abruptly raised and O'Neill's ungainly, farm-girl heroine takes flight to the top of the stage. This alarming sight is cut off by a sudden drop of the curtain. Then the curtain rises again for "straight" acting but behind a wire fence.

"A Moon for the Misbegotten" is a difficult play. It failed in tryout in 1948 when O'Neill was still alive and again in its first New York presentation shortly after his death. Now in a superbly acted and brilliantly directed production by José Quintero it is a great Broadway success. The French version, directed by Jacques Rosner, is a failure.

The play is a dramatization of a tragic incident in the O'Neill

family. In 1922 when O'Neill was occupied with the rehearsals of two of his plays—"The First Man" and "The Hairy Ape"—in New York his mother suddenly died in California. His older brother, Jamie, a drifter, was with her and in charge of bringing her body East. With the coffin of his mother in the baggage car, he boarded the train in an alcoholic stupor and, lonely and disconsolate, invited a prostitute to share his compartment. He couldn't forgive himself for his conduct and drank himself to death within the year.

Twenty years later O'Neill took Jamie as one of the two principals for this play. The other central figure is an Irish-American giantess who works in the fields of her father's unproductive New England farm. She has a reputation for loose ways but is actually a virgin, secretly and hopelessly in love with her spendthrift, cynical, boozing neighbor for whom Jamie was the model. Under a summer night sky the two reveal their troubles and shames to one another. In the

morning, the girl sends away the defeated man with a prayer that he will soon find the death for which he so ardently yearns. The confrontation scene, packed with emotion, is as powerful and as relentless a passage as O'Neill ever wrote. All that goes before it is careful, leisurely preparation. In this sense the characters do not grow, but they grow beautifully familiar in cumulative effect. Such exposition places a serious responsibility on the leading players. They must ward off the threatening monotony of repetition.

Visually the casting at the Odéon is right enough. Françoise Seigner has the physique and assumes the awkward gait and gestures of the farmgirl, and Jacques Destoop has the pallor of the man in love with death. But they seem to wray before the challenge of their assignments and are not aided by a flat translation.

Any adaptation would require a few compromises. But the sardonic humor of the first act has not been brought across and the

Françoise Seigner and Jacques Destoop in "A Moon for the Misbegotten."

poetry of O'Neill's dialogue is missing. "A Moon for the Misbegotten" is a shattering tragedy, but one only hears its

mighty thunder in the distance at the Odéon. . . . Jacques Martin, appearing at



BERLIN

Strauss' 'Arabella'—Plenty Of Stars, Little Sparkle

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, March 6 (IHT).—In its new production of Richard Strauss' "Arabella," the Deutsche Oper Berlin seems to have pinned all its hopes on a handful of performers while cutting corners elsewhere. Those relatively few performers make worthwhile contributions during the course of the evening, but the sum of the parts fails to measure up to a wholly satisfying production.

About 25 years ago, the Swiss soprano Lisa della Casa seemed born to sing this opera's title role, and as a result the work enjoyed a sort of revival. Today Gundula Janowitz seems similarly predestined for the part. At its best, one must describe her rich, creamy soprano as thrilling, even to a case-hardened listener. It can at times provoke gooseflesh. Last night, at the end she had the audience shouting the house down.

Ingvar Wixell as Mandryka drew, inexplicably, almost comparable ovations. In other assignments here he has usually distinguished himself, but for some reason, perhaps having to do with misguided characterization, he seems to bark this part more than sing it.

First-Act Duet

As Zdenka, Gerti Zeumer competently held her own in that rapturously beautiful first-act duet with her sister Arabella, and

in fact sang pleasingly throughout the evening. Josef Greindl, a distinguished member of this company for many years and now in the autumn of a long career, seemed perfect as the girl's seedy, debt-ridden, compulsive gambler of a father, Patricia Johnson as the mother, Harald Ek as Matteo, Heinrich Hollreiser on the podium, and Ernst Wunzer and Erni F. Kniepert as the designers all brought talent and verve to their tasks. Hugo von Hofmannsthal's libretto about the Viennese upper crust in 1885 presents implicit social overtones which Nikolaus Umlauf, in staging the opera, has simply ignored. Mr. Umlauf has worked his way up in this house after years of serving as assistant to other directors, and one wants, spontaneously, to help him along with praise. Unhappily, his production deserves little.

He has Erika Köth (brilliant in the coloratura cameo part of Flakentini) make one of the slightest most stupidly prepared entrances one could ever expect to see. He has almost no idea of what to do with his extras in Act II, and he has left completely unexplored the psychological predicament of Zdenka, whose financially anxious parents have forced her into transvestism. One wishes Mr. Umlauf would, but he still has a good deal to learn about the art of staging opera.

SHARPS & FLATS

LONDON—The female singing group Labelle, completing their European tour, will be at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, March 9, where the audience will be asked to dress in silver as the Labelles themselves do. Elton John is the master of ceremonies. Ruby Braff, the George Barnes band and Viola Willis are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

LIEGE, Belgium—Johnny Griffin and Art Taylor will be featured at Le Lion Sans Vie March 7 and 8 at 10 p.m.

FRANKFURT—The rock group Golden Earring is appearing at the Jahrhunderthalle on March 7 at 8 p.m. The next night Maggie Bell will be there at the same time.

COPENHAGEN—Secret Oysters are at the Kastrup Bio March 7 at 8 p.m.

PARIS—Dr. Feelgood, The Rockets and Little Bob will be at the Bastien March 7 at 7 p.m. Les Harlots Rouges are at the American Center March 8 at 9 p.m.; Les Éclats at the Palais des Sports March 10 at 8 p.m.; and Sam Woodard, former drummer with Duke Ellington, at Le Chevalier du Temple March 11, 13 and 16, accompanied by the Gérard Badini orchestra.

Trumpetman Bill Coleman, touring France, will be in St. Dié March 7 and the following night in St. Galmier.

English blues singer Beryl Bryden, also touring France, will be in Lille on March 7 at Le Cornet du Beuf; on March 8 she will be at the Saint-Léon Jazz Festival with the Coocoo Steel Band and Michel Allenoix and his band. On March 13 she sings in Nogent-sur-Marne also with the Coocoo. She will also be at the Club La Louisiane in Paris March 10, 17 and 19.

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "Have You Never Been Mellow" by Olivia Newton-John; and in Britain, "It" by Telly Savalas.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

N.Y. ENTERTAINMENT: Liv Ullmann's Triumphant Broadway Debut

NEW YORK, March 6 (IHT).— This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions.

Plays

"A Doll's House," the Ibsen classic now being produced by Joseph Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival at the Vivian Beaumont Theater, is distinguished by great acting—Liv Ullmann, as Nora, Clive Barnes also praises Sam Waterston's "cleverly modulated" Torvald (Nora's husband)—"a thankless task . . . a pesty role that Waterston played with uncommon skill." As Barnes points out, the difficulty with Nora is "making her extraordinary and dramatic awakening" in the last act, convincing Ullmann, in her first English-speaking stage appearance, succeeds. Barnes is less enthusiastic about the director, Tormod Skarstad, artistic director of the Norwegian theater in Oslo. "He does not appear to be unduly gifted . . . and the production lacked something in pace, atmosphere and color." The critic found Michael Granger "a mannered and ineffectual Dr. Rank." Barton Hayman "merely blustered" as Nils Korgstad. And Barbara Colby was "quite inap-

propriate" as Kristine. "But what was right," Barnes says, "was so right that right that recriminations are hardly in order."

"Santa Anita '43," by Allan Knee, concerns a Japanese woman interned outside Los Angeles during the days following Pearl Harbor, when feelings "ran a little high," as Clive Barnes says. After a first disastrous arranged marriage, Tam also had fallen in love with a young Caucasian and is pregnant by him when she is interned. Her son by her first marriage is killed. The material sounds promising, says Barnes, but Knee's "attitudes are too simplistic." Steven Robman, who, like the author, is a recent graduate of the Yale School of Drama, "does well with the mixture of realistic and realistic elements in the play" at the Chelsea Theater Center of Brooklyn. Barnes found "the bones of theatricality" lacking and "the honorable result a trifle flabby."

"Mother Courage and her Children," the Bertolt Brecht classic, is being given by Richard Schechner's The Performance Group in a new adaptation by Ralph Manheim which Clive Barnes says is more idiomatic than the Eric Bentley translation. In Clive Barnes's opinion



Liv Ullmann
... "A Doll's House."

The Performance Group has not made Brecht's purpose clear enough, partly because the play is acted as environmental theater, for which it is not really suited. In addition, Barnes felt that "the cast was not mature enough for the play."

"Romeo and Juliet" and "The Doctor in Spite of Himself" are the two classics on the current

bill of the Jean Cocteau repertory group at Bouwerie Lane Theater. Both plays are directed by Eve Adamson, who kept the productions "deliberately simple." Clive Barnes says that the acting varies a lot. "The Shakespeare was a model of decent clarity, but the Molière was a mess." "Romeo" was sensibly cut and had good performances from Craig Smith and Lesley Appleby in the title roles. The Molière suffered from a lack of "general style."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," adapted by Lionel Mitchell from the novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe, is playing at the WPA Theater on the Bowery. Mel Gussow says that until recently Uncle Tom was seen as "a sordid fawning toady" but in this production he is presented as "a stoic and a martyr," played accordingly by Robert Stocking, "who walks softly and carries a big Bible." The blacks frequently laugh behind their masters' backs and Topsy (Kathy Wayne) is the "biggest put-on of all, stealing, lying, with an accent you could slice with a trowel." The white roles have not been changed much, and remain in the province of melodrama. The large cast would obviously benefit from a bigger budget, says Gussow, and cutting would not go amiss, "so that we can see with greater

clarity the black point of view today toward 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'" Hugh Giffens directed and the choreography is by Quincy Edwards.

"Goodtime Charley," at the Palace Theater, is a musical based on the story of Joan of Arc and the daughter (the Charley of the title). It follows history "somewhat ploddingly," in Clive Barnes's opinion, with book by Sydney Michaels ("both flippant and serious, but successful at neither"), music by Larry Grossman ("agreeably lyrical without being memorably tuneful"), and lyrics by Hal Hackaday ("efficient but unsurprising"). The two main characters are well played by Joel Grey, "a waif extraordinary and Broadway baby," and Ann Reinking as Joan who acts with an "unforced radiance" and dances exuberantly. Barnes felt that with these two in the cast, the evening "could hardly be called wasted."

Films

"Boss Nigger," a black Western, stars Fred Williamson, a popular new actor, who wrote the screenplay and co-produced the movie with Jack Arnold, who directed it. He plays a bounty hunter who, with his black sidekick (O'Jive Martin) takes the law office of a frightened frontier town to collect a debt. Vincent Canby liked Williamson a lot—especially his "immensely self-assured parody of the 'Man With No Name' played by Clint Eastwood" in the Sergio Leone trilogy. "Boss Nigger" is "an unpretentious, ramshackle movie that can be a pleasant surprise if you stumble on it without warning."

Woman to Navy School

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).—The U.S. Navy's Officer Candidate School will be headed by a woman for the first time in its quarter-century history. It was announced yesterday. Comdr. Lucille Kuhn of Richmond, Va., will become head of the school July 1 and will be promoted to captain.

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By Peter Milius

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654	31	inr	1.0a	4	27	24%	33%	24%	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
655	31	inr	1.0a	4	27	24%	33%	24%	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
656	31	inr	1.0a	4	27	24%	33%	24%	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
657	31	inr	1.0a	4	27	24%	33%	24%	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
658	31	inr	1.0a	4	27	24%	33%	24%	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
659	31	inr	1.0a	4	27	24%	33%	24%	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17</				

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cash | COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

[illegible]

opper elec. lb.	83-83%	83.15-84%	Jun	198.00	198.83	198.00	198.70
in (strains), lb.	9.70%	4.04%	Sales: 1,391.				

[illegible]

Oct	24.85	25.75	24.75	25.50	24.60	SOYBEANS (\$,000 bu)				
Mar	22.20	23.10	22.20	22.80	22.05	Mar	5.28	5.39 1/2	5.27	5.39 1/2
May	21.85	23.00	21.75	B22.50	21.85	Apr	5.30	5.40 1/2	5.24	5.39 1/2

[illegible]

Mar	37.80	35.80	37.80	37.80	38.80	Mar	108.00	117.00	108.00	114.00
May	29.80	59.10	58.50	58.60	59.10	May	177.00	122.80	115.00	120.00
Jul	60.10	60.10	59.60	59.60	60.20	Jul	122.00	129.00	122.00	126.00

"We got in touch with AMBO Bank through

	High	Low	Close	Pre
May	438.00	444.00	437.30	433.00
Jul	443.50	448.00	437.50	439.30

**their U.S. affiliates,
European-American
Bank, in connection
with our export business**

May 378.50 587 573.50-574.50 571
Lots 3,408.
COFFEES

to Europe.

They advised us—very well, we think—what venture we were setting up in the

Photo	322	Jansukashi	241	Carriages	300	- 305	300	-
Uchi	Unq.	Nippon Elec.	196	3 months	554	- 535	556	-
Motor	595	Sharp	228	Tin: spot	3,480	-3,085	3,070	-3

er stage, we plan to introduce our

	Sales	Close	N.C.	May	68	67	66	65
Corp	442,000	9%	+ 1/2	Jul	655	653	665	
	140,000	9%	+ 1/2	Sep	656	638	643	644

**in Amsterdam and elsewhere
RO Bank are being very helpful
it, too. In fact, we're now using them**


Volume (in millions)	Today	Day	(Certificates)
	21.78	24.12	

continue to

Hampton Co	40,200	3%	+ 3/4
Hampton Co	32,900	18	+ 1/2

...n?
...rtainly- ..

5th 227.35 241.87 235.92 240.69 + 2.35
6th 227.35 241.87 235.92 240.69 + 2.35



Finance 47.50 47.06 47.50 +0.21

amro bank
amsterdam-rotterdam bank nv

**There are as many good reasons for using
AMRO Bank as there are business problems.**

"We got in touch with AMRO Bank through their U.S. affiliates, European-American Bank, in connection with our export business to Europe.

n to introduce our
and elsewhere
being very helpful
we're now using them
bank and a merchant

amro bank 
amsterdam-rotterdam bank nv

**many good reasons for using
here are business problems.**

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Prev. Close
247-250	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
251-254	101.00	100.00	101.00	100.00	101.00
255-258	102.00	101.00	102.00	101.00	102.00
259-262	103.00	102.00	103.00	102.00	103.00
263-266	104.00	103.00	104.00	103.00	104.00
267-270	105.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	105.00
271-274	106.00	105.00	106.00	105.00	106.00
275-278	107.00	106.00	107.00	106.00	107.00
279-282	108.00	107.00	108.00	107.00	108.00
283-286	109.00	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00
287-290	110.00	109.00	110.00	109.00	110.00
291-294	111.00	110.00	111.00	110.00	111.00
295-298	112.00	111.00	112.00	111.00	112.00
299-302	113.00	112.00	113.00	112.00	113.00
303-306	114.00	113.00	114.00	113.00	114.00
307-310	115.00	114.00	115.00	114.00	115.00
311-314	116.00	115.00	116.00	115.00	116.00
315-318	117.00	116.00	117.00	116.00	117.00
319-322	118.00	117.00	118.00	117.00	118.00
323-326	119.00	118.00	119.00	118.00	119.00
327-330	120.00	119.00	120.00	119.00	120.00
331-334	121.00	120.00	121.00	120.00	121.00
335-338	122.00	121.00	122.00	121.00	122.00
339-342	123.00	122.00	123.00	122.00	123.00
343-346	124.00	123.00	124.00	123.00	124.00
347-350	125.00	124.00	125.00	124.00	125.00
351-354	126.00	125.00	126.00	125.00	126.00
355-358	127.00	126.00	127.00	126.00	127.00
359-362	128.00	127.00	128.00	127.00	128.00
363-366	129.00	128.00	129.00	128.00	129.00
367-370	130.00	129.00	130.00	129.00	130.00
371-374	131.00	130.00	131.00	130.00	131.00
375-378	132.00	131.00	132.00	131.00	132.00
379-382	133.00	132.00	133.00	132.00	133.00
383-386	134.00	133.00	134.00	133.00	134.00
387-390	135.00	134.00	135.00	134.00	135.00
391-394	136.00	135.00	136.00	135.00	136.00
395-398	137.00	136.00	137.00	136.00	137.00
399-402	138.00	137.00	138.00	137.00	138.00
403-406	139.00	138.00	139.00	138.00	139.00
407-410	140.00	139.00	140.00	139.00	140.00
411-414	141.00	140.00	141.00	140.00	141.00
415-418	142.00	141.00	142.00	141.00	142.00
419-422	143.00	142.00	143.00	142.00	143.00
423-426	144.00	143.00	144.00	143.00	144.00
427-430	145.00	144.00	145.00	144.00	145.00
431-434	146.00	145.00	146.00	145.00	146.00
435-438	147.00	146.00	147.00	146.00	147.00
439-442	148.00	147.00	148.00	147.00	148.00
443-446	149.00	148.00	149.00	148.00	149.00
447-450	150.00	149.00	150.00	149.00	150.00
451-454	151.00	150.00	151.00	150.00	151.00
455-458	152.00	151.00	152.00	151.00	152.00
459-462	153.00	152.00	153.00	152.00	153.00
463-466	154.00	153.00	154.00	153.00	154.00
467-470	155.00	154.00	155.00	154.00	155.00
471-474	156.00	155.00	156.00	155.00	156.00
475-478	157.00	156.00	157.00	156.00	157.00
479-482	158.00	157.00	158.00	157.00	158.00
483-486	159.00	158.00	159.00	158.00	159.00
487-490	160.00	159.00	160.00	159.00	160.00
491-494	161.00	160.00	161.00	160.00	161.00
495-498	162.00	161.00	162.00	161.00	162.00
499-502	163.00	162.00	163.00	162.00	163.00
503-506	164.00	163.00	164.00	163.00	164.00
507-510	165.00	164.00	165.00	164.00	165.00
511-514	166.00	165.00	166.00	165.00	166.00
515-518	167.00	166.00	167.00	166.00	167.00
519-522	168.00	167.00	168.00	167.00	168.00
523-526	169.00	168.00	169.00	168.00	169.00
527-530	170.00	169.00	170.00	169.00	170.00
531-534	171.00	170.00	171.00	170.00	171.00
535-538	172.00	171.00	172.00	171.00	172.00
539-542	173.00	172.00	173.00	172.00	173.00
543-546	174.00	173.00	174.00	173.00	174.00
547-550	175.00	174.00	175.00	174.00	175.00
551-554	176.00	175.00	176.00	175.00	176.00
555-558	177.00	176.00	177.00	176.00	177.00
559-562	178.00	177.00	178.00	177.00	178.00
563-566	179.00	178.00	179.00	178.00	179.00
567-570	180.00	179.00	180.00	179.00	180.00
571-574	181.00	180.00	181.00	180.00	181.00
575-578	182.00	181.00	182.00	181.00	182.00
579-582	183.00	182.00	183.00	182.00	183.00
583-586	184.00	183.00	184.00	183.00	184.00
587-590	185.00	184.00	185.00	184.00	185.00
591-594	186.00	185.00	186.00	185.00	186.00
595-598	187.00	186.00	187.00	186.00	187.00
599-602	188.00	187.00	188.00	187.00	188.00
603-606	189.00	188.00	189.00	188.00	189.00
607-610	190.00	189.00	190.00	189.00	190.00
611-614	191.00	190.00	191.00	190.00	191.00
615-618	192.00	191.00	192.00	191.00	192.00
619-622	193.00	192.00	193.00	192.00	193.00
623-626	194.00	193.00	194.00	193.00	194.00
627-630	195.00	194.00	195.00	194.00	195.00
631-634	196.00	195.00	196.00	195.00	196.00
635-638	197.00	196.00	197.00	196.00	197.00
639-642	198.00	197.00	198.00	197.00	198.00
643-646	199.00	198.00	199.00	198.00	199.00
647-650	200.00	199.00	200.00	199.00	200.00
651-654	201.00	200.00	201.00	200.00	201.00
655-658	202.00	201.00	202.00	201.00	202.00
659-662	203.00	202.00	203.00	202.00	203.00
663-666	204.00	203.00	204.00	203.00	204.00
667-670	205.00	204.00	205.00	204.00	205.00
671-674	206.00	205.00	206.00	205.00	206.00
675-678	207.00	206.00	207.00	206.00	207.00
679-682	208.00	207.00	208.00	207.00	208.00
683-686	209.00	208.00	209.00	208.00	209.00
687-690	210.00	209.00	210.00	209.00	210.00
691-694	211.00	210.00	211.00	210.00	211.00
695-698	212.00	211.00	212.00	211.00	212.00
699-702	213.00	212.00	213.00	212.00	213.00
703-706	214.00	213.00	214.00	213.00	214.00
707-710	215.00	214.00	215.00	214.00	215.00
711-714	216.00	215.00	216.00	215.00	216.00
715-718	217.00	216.00	217.00	216.00	217.00
719-722	218.00	217.00	218.00	217.00	218.00
723-726	219.00	218.00	219.00	218.00	219.00
727-730	220.00	219.00	220.00	219.00	220.00
731-734	221.00	220.00	221.00	220.00	221.00
735-738	222.00	221.00	222.00	221.00	222.00
739-742	223.00	222.00	223.00	222.00	223.00
743-746	224.00	223.00	224.00	223.00	224.00
747-750	225.00	224.00	225.00	224.00	225.00
751-754	226.00	225.00	226.00	225.00	226.00
755-758	227.00	226.00	227.00	226.00	227.00
759-762	228.00	227.00	228.00	227.00	228.00
763-766	229.00	228.00	229.00	228.00	229.00
767-770	230.00	229.00	230.00	229.00	230.00
771-774	231.00	230.00	231.00	230.00	231.00
775-778	232.00	231.00	232.00	231.00	232.00
779-782	233.00	232.00	233.00	232.00	233.00
783-786	234.00	233.00	234.00	233.00	234.00
787-790	235.00	234.00	235.00	234.00	235.00
791-794	236.00	235.00	236.00	235.00	236.00
795-798	237.00	236.00	237.00	236.00	237.00
799-802	238.00	237.00	238.00	237.00	238.00
803-806	239.00	238.00	239.00	238.00	239.00
807-810	240.00	239.00	240.00	239.00	240.00
811-814	241.00	240.00	241.00	240.00	241.00
815-818	242.00	241.00	242.00	241.00	242.00
819-822	243.00	242.00	243.00	242.00	243.00
823-826	244.00	243.00	244.00	243.00	244.00
827-830	245.00	244.00	245.00	244.00	245.00
831-834	246.00	245.00	246.00	245.00	246.00
835-838	247.00	246.00	247.00	246.00	247.00
839-842	248.00	247.00	248.00	247.00	248.00
843-846	249.00	248.00	249.00	248.00	249.00
847-850	250.00	249.00	250.00	249.00	250.00
851-854	251.00	250.00	251.00	250.00	251.00
855-858	252.00	251.00	252.00	251.00	252.00
859-862	253.00	252.00	253.00	252.00	253.00
863-866	254.00	253.00	254.00	253.00	254.00
867-870	255.00	254.00	255.00	254.00	255.00
871-874	256.00	255.00	256.00	255.00	256.00
875-878	257.00	256.00	257.00	256.00	257.00
879-882	258.00	257.00	258.00	257.00	258.00
883-886	259.00	258.00	259.00	258.00	259.00
887-890	260.00	259.00	260.00	259.00	260.00
891-894	261.00	260.00	261.00	260.00	261.00
895-898	262.00	261.00	262.00	261.00	262.00
899-902	263.00	262.00	263.00	262.00	263.00
903-906	264.00	263.00	264.00	263.00	264.00
907-910	265.00	264.00	265.00	264.00	265.00
911-914	266.00	265.00	266.00	265.00	266.00

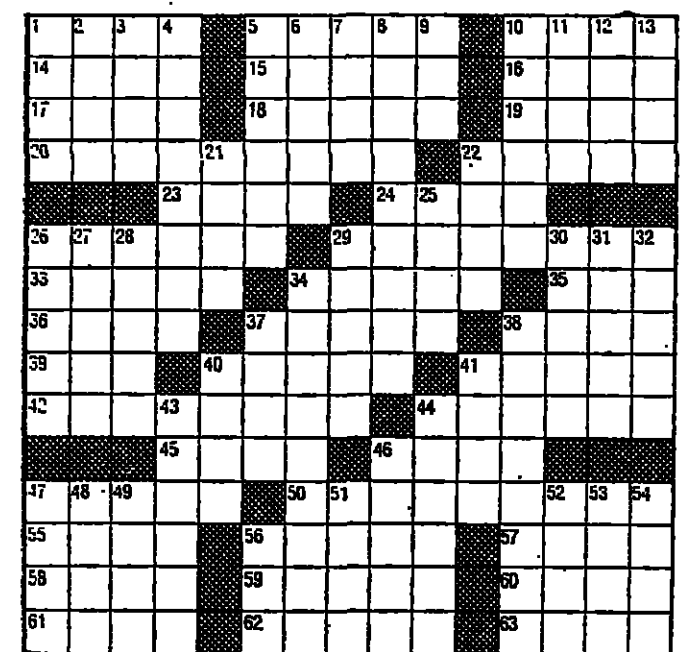
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1975

[illegible]

CROSSWORD

By Will Wenz

ACROSS					
1	Pear	41	Hackneyed	11	Lily
5	Cabbage dishes	42	Rifles	12	Flintstones' pet
10	Heels	44	Kind of tale	13	British gun
14	Prefix for stat or scope	45	Cheerful	21	English composer
15	Oblivion	47	Haiti's neighbor	22	Genesis name
16	Settled	50	Hostler's need	25	Greek god
17	Entry	53	Heraldic band	26	Eyewash acid
18	Place for Hellman toys	56	Navigation device	27	Miss Loos
19	"... speak daggers to her but use —"	57	Composition	28	Kitchen implement
20	Fighter	58	Gasthaus	29	— upon (meets)
22	Keep an (watch)	59	Kind of acid	30	Consequence
23	Harte	60	Oats eater	31	Kind of basin
24	"Arma virumque —"	61	Bills	32	Stone monument
26	— grill	62	Writer Henrik	34	Apiary unit
29	"Kind Hearts and —"	63	"Gil —"	37	Receptacles
33	In reserve		DOWN	38	Part of Rome's underground
34	Nursing and rest	1	— a-brac	40	Turnout
35	Thiamine or riboflavin: Abbr.	2	— be in England ..."	41	Kind of buggy or grand
36	Barry of basketball	3	Appear	43	Pipes
37	Searches widely	4	Windsor-chair feature	44	Activate
38	Relinquish	5	Scheduled	46	Writer Stephen
39	Resident: Suffix	6	— "c'est moi"	47	Wolf
40	Delhi princess	7	Abbr. on an envelope	48	Wide territory
		8	N. Z. peak	49	— club
		9	Part of a min.	53	U. S. author
		10	Grand or Bryce	54	Gem
				55	Japanese hamlet
				56	Educ. degrees
				57	Chou en —



WEATHER

ALGAEVE	C	F	Cloudy	MADRID	O	F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Overcast	MILAN	11	52	Overcast
ANKARA	10	50	Cloudy	MOSCOW	10	39	Overcast
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy	MUNICH	5	37	Overcast
BEIRUT	17	63	Cloudy	NEW YORK	8	46	Cloudy
BELGRADE	16	61	Cloudy	NICE	14	57	Fair
BERLIN	11	52	Cloudy	ONTO	9	32	Overcast
BRUSSELS	11	52	Cloudy	PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	12	54	Cloudy	ROME	16	61	Cloudy
CAIRO	21	70	Fair	SARAJEVO	14	57	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy	SOBOTA	14	57	Cloudy
COFFENTOWN	18	64	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	10	50	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Fair	TOKYO	10	50	Fair
DUBLIN	11	52	Cloudy	TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	Overcast	VENICE	11	52	Cloudy
GENEVA	16	61	Cloudy	VIENNA	12	54	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	50	Cloudy	WARSAW	11	52	Overcast
HONG KONG	13	55	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	11	52	Sunny
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Cloudy	ZURICH	10	50	Overcast
LONDON	11	52	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Fair				

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for the following financial symbols indicating frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT (44) daily; (w) weekly; (bi) bi-weekly; (m) monthly; (q) quarterly; (a) annually.

(w) Alexander Fund	\$6.20	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) Am. Exp. & Int'l. Fd.	\$4.72	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) Apollo (Temple) Ind. P.	\$14.40	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) Apollo Fund A	\$14.40	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) Apollo Fund S	\$14.40	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517

(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517

(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517

(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517

(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517

(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
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(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517

(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517

(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517

(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517

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(w) B&B Fund	\$11.517	(w) E.I. Income Fund	\$11.517
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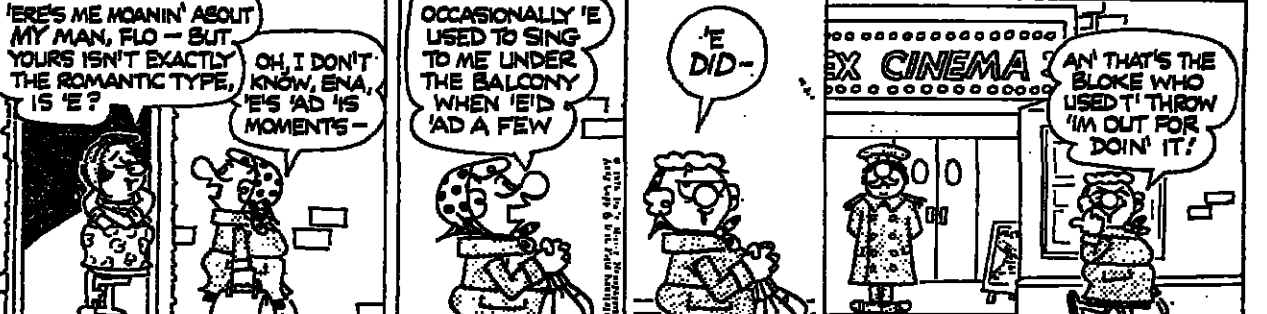
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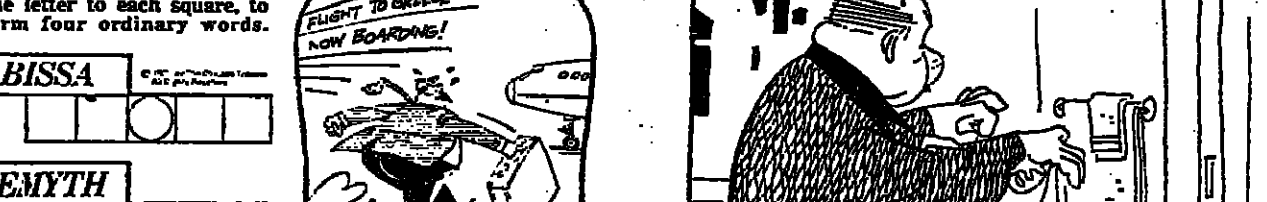
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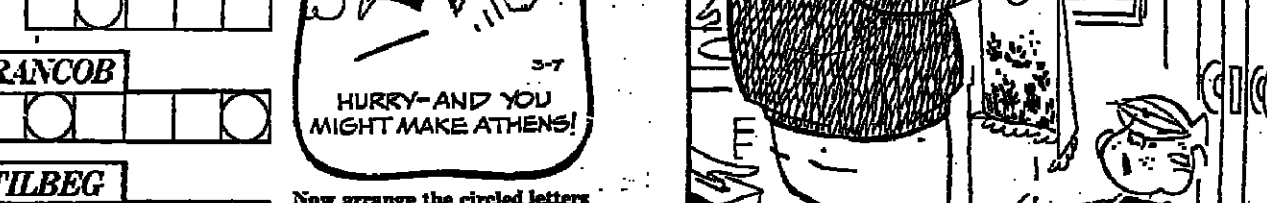
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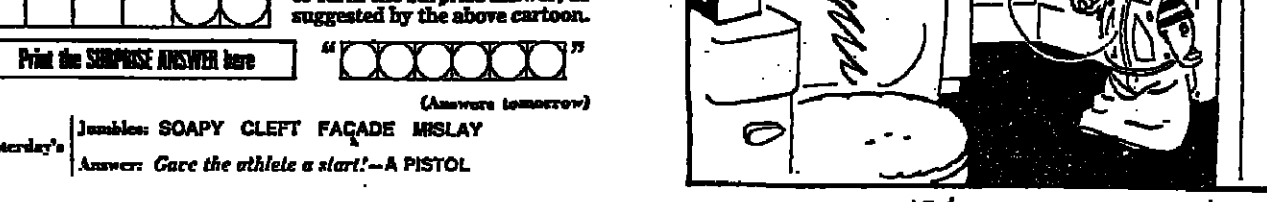
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BOOKS

GENTLY IN THE HIGHLANDS

By Alan Hunter. Macmillan. 174 pp. \$5.95.

THE ROBESPIERRE SERIAL

By Nicholas Luard. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 215 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IT has not been a good season for crime. I haven't enjoyed a suspense novel since John Le Carré's "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy." Although "The Seven-Per-Cent Solution" was fun in a mid sort of way, I would not classify it as suspense. Here we are now with Alan Hunter's "Gently in the Highlands."

Chief Superintendent Gently, unlike the characters of the venerable Geoffrey Household or John Dickson Carr, is more concerned with cars and roads than tracking his quarry on foot. Only the climax of the book coaxes him out of his vehicle.

I have another complaint against Gently: he solves his crime by discussing it with his girlfriend, Brenda, which is worse than watching Sherlock Holmes apostrophize poor Watson. Watson, at least, stood for convention and conventional thinking, against which Holmes deployed his eccentric talents. Brenda is dauntlessly cheerful, as only English girls, apparently, can be. She says things like "I've watched the weather and it hasn't rained," calls Gently a "twine" with really vicious fondness and speaks "scathingly" to villains. I found it impossible to get engrossed in Gently's investigation while she was kibitzing about.

She may be the right woman for Gently, though, because he is not above grinning and chuckling every few pages. As far as I'm concerned, a single chuckle is enough to "put paid" as Brenda might say, to a whole book. Once we start chuckling and grinning at our crimes, they lose what little dignity they can still lay claim to.

For a chief superintendent, Gently has an incredibly poor appreciation of public. Why even Michael Tombs, labelled as a "spectator," is a beer connoisseur. For all the difference it makes to him, Gently might as well grin and chuckle with Brenda in a tea shop. And sneaking of carnal appetites, you don't have to be bloodthirsty to recoil from those cozy kisses they exchange. Whoever heard of a middle-aged British chief inspector kissing a girl?

"The Robespierre Serial," by Nicholas Luard, is cleverly plotted and well written. Carwell, the author, is a respectable descendant of Mr. Le Carré's characters. He is a loser who has nothing left but a minimal faith

and a surprising competence. I believe in the categorical imperative; this is his religion and his patriotism.

Carwell is told to shadow an assassin named LeKahn and see that he completes his assignment. When LeKahn is himself assassinated, Carwell takes his job, his gun and his girl, Minette, a 19-year-old Marseilles prostitute. She is his only clue to the whereabouts of the target, who happens to be an Arab leader. LeKahn never told Minette where the Arab is, but Carwell ingeniously reconstructs the assassin's thinking from the minutiae of his behavior as Minette describes it.

Mr. Luard manages to make Minette so much a part of this particular mission—as well as of Carwell's larger mission of reclaiming himself—that their bittersweet love story is actually relevant. What happens when an amoral force meets an amoral object? Two negatives make a positive in this case. Expecting nothing, both Carwell and Minette are surprised by one another. Each is the equivalent of the other's disillusionment and this is the only kind of investment they can tolerate.

The suspense lies in the question whether Minette, lawfully advertised for life can persuade Carwell to give up the death to which he is committed. It is to Mr. Luard's credit that he has Minette influence Carwell in every way but the obvious one. She does not give him "the kiss of life" in bed; instead, she reintroduces him to the fundamental pleasures of eating, drinking, kissing and, above all, surviving. She simply makes life seem more logical, more natural, than death. She is the very opposite of a romantic heroine.

"The Robespierre Serial" contains an impressive amount of espionage apparatus. Carwell knows how to do everything from cooking an Andalusian stew with wild herbs to trapping a hawk in its nest. He is one of those steady fellows for whom the British Empire allegedly has no further use. It is interesting to watch him work: one feels a nostalgia for simple functioning.

It is too bad that Mr. Luard is too good a writer to give us a reassuring ending. Even in the end, as a respectable descendant of Mr. Le Carré's characters, he is a loser who has nothing left but a minimal faith

Anatole Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Sixty-five graphics on loan from the Albertina Museum are on view at the Louvre in Paris Friday. Among them: four drawings by Michelangelo and seven by Raphael as well as works by Titoretto and Carracci and Pissarro's "Allegory of Luxury."

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Beginners have a habit of leading high from Q-x-x or J-x-x in partner's suit. After a time they discover that it is better to lead low, since the honor-lead frequently loses and hardly ever gains. In view of this, few experts even attempt to uncover the rare exceptions. Those who do, however, get considerable satisfaction when they hit the right moment.

On the diagrammed deal, a successful jack lead from J-x-x in partner's hypothetical suit gave the declarer problems in an apparently easy contract—problems that he failed to solve. The bidding provided an essential clue to the opening lead. North-South were using a weak no-trump, rather than the standard strong variety, so he had to open one diamond and rebid one no-trump to show his 16-point hand. West now knew that South did not have a four-card spade suit, so his best chance seemed to play his partner for length in that suit.

The normal lead of a low spade would have given the declarer three tricks in the suit and an easy road to nine tricks. To preserve the chance of three tricks in the suit, South had to win the closed hand with the king. He then led a heart to the nine in dummy, wishing to lose a trick to East, who could not profitably continue spades. There was still no way to beat the contract. If East had returned a heart, for example, allowing West to persevere with spades, South could have emerged with nine tricks, either by

taking a club finesse or by ending playing. West eventually will force a club lead.

But East found the only play to give South a problem: He shifted to the club jack. South now assumed that the club king was on his left, and did not wish to give West an immediate opportunity to continue spades. He therefore put up the club ace and played the heart queen. Although he did not yet know it, South was now doomed to defeat. West took the heart ace and played a spade. Dummy's ten lost to the queen, and East cleared the suit. After winning with the ace in dummy, South led a club, but East produced the club king and two spade winners for down two.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South: West North East 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass 1 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass Pass West led the spade jack.

"IT'S A GUEST TOWEL, ISN'T IT? I'M A GUEST, AREN'T I?"

Observer

The Old Rush

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I don't know why old people ought to be an exploitable business commodity, but the lesson of the nursing-home scandals is that they are. I think there ought to be an age at which everybody draws the line—maybe 70 or 75—and then you're "old" and you're "exploitable." All right, your reward for making it this far is that nobody else can make a profit on you.

This is probably a sentimentalism; in our kind of economy everybody probably has to keep yielding a return to justify his existence and keep things booming, but I don't look forward to serving the upper years as a Klondike for entrepreneurs working the old people business.



Baker

There has probably always been money to be made in old people—they must account for a big part of the drug industry's profits—but the nursing-home scandals are the first evidence that they can be a bonanza for operators with piratical instincts.

I don't fancy hitting 75 and having some brilliant, dynamic geriatrics tycoon tell me, "Cheer up—there's gold in them thar wrinkles."

I don't like the thought that two or three generations after he's gone his heirs will be sitting around the Riviera on yachts and appearing at fund-raising benefits for the needy and being described in the newspapers as heirs to this or that old-people fortune.

At the age of 75 a person shouldn't have to start all over again, being the base of somebody else's fortune. People who intend to use you to get rich ought to have to do it to you before you get to be that old.

I have some trouble justifying this rationally in a market economy, and it may even be that a lot of people who are already well gone in years and therefore more qualified to speak on this subject enjoy being a source of somebody else's wealth.

I can imagine a sales pitch you might make to these people if you wanted to mine them.

"Look, you might say, 'productivity is the key to American prosperity. If you don't produce, you don't deserve to be here, and look at you—you haven't produced since you retired. You ought to be ashamed of yourself. Well, in your nursing home you can hold your head up again because you'll be contributing to the creation of wealth.'

Economically and ideologically, the pitch is very good. I have loaded the dice against it by stating it somewhat baldly, but the fact is that the country in general buys it, because the nursing homes boom, although everybody knows how rotten the bad ones are, and the government doesn't care much.

I am not radical on this. I am not saying people shouldn't be exploited for profit. Young people, in fact, seem to like it.

I remember in the 1960s, when the young-people business was better than Xerox, going to see "The Graduate" and laughing along with the young-people audience when corrupt, middle-aged parenthood advised idealistic, young Dustin Hoffman to get into plastics.

I wasn't laughing at the same joke the young people enjoyed so much. I was laughing because they had paid about \$3 a head for tickets, and paid it over and over again because it was a youth-cult film which they kept going back to. I was laughing at the joke which the makers of "The Graduate" were playing on the young people.

A truly corrupt, middle-aged parent of that epoch would not have advised Dustin to get into plastics. The time for plastics was passing. He would have said, "Get into young people." Young people, not plastics, were the hot new commodity of the 1960s, and they sat in the audience laughing happily at \$3 a time. Young people didn't mind being the new plastics.

By Stephen S. Rosenfield

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI).—Russian cellist Mstislav Rostropovich yesterday issued an anguished reply to criticism from an old friend that he lacks the "spiritual values" to remain in the Soviet Union and has chosen the easier path of performing and living abroad.

"What can you do if you do not lack these spiritual values but simply cannot transmit them physically to your people?" he has responded to Igor Shafarevich, a mathematician who lives in Moscow and a quiet protagonist for human rights in the Soviet Union, who recently criticized Russians who have gone abroad.

"There is no way you can jump over the wall created by the ruling system," Rostropovich said, "no matter how you suffer and try."

"I do not know whether I have made the slightest contribution to music but everything I shall do on the other side of our motherland's border will always be Russian. For my wife and me, being abroad is not an escape from Russia but the only way to realize our musical dreams, by which we express our love for Russia and our great people."

Rostropovich and his wife, Galina Vishnevskaya, are currently giving concerts in Washington. Their children are in school in Switzerland. The family voluntarily left Russia "on a long-term basis" last year.

Long in Trouble

For such acts as sheltering out-cast Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Rostropovich had long been in trouble with Soviet authorities. The Kremlin, apparently hoping to calm the international furor over actions brought against him, let Rostropovich go abroad in what some took as a gesture of disguised political exile.

For no reason, Shafarevich raised an issue that has tormented Russian intellectuals and artists for a hundred years when he wrote for the French newspaper *Le Monde*, quietly but deeply rebuking those like Ros-



Mstislav Rostropovich arriving in London May 26, 1974, with his dog Kooza, for an extended stay outside his homeland.

tropovich—he was not named—who have voluntarily gone abroad. The "tests" for those who stay are severe but bearable, he said. Those who do not have the "spiritual values" to endure them can make no valuable contribution to world culture regardless of what side of the border they are on.

Rostropovich wrote a reply to Shafarevich for publication in *Le Monde* today. Pacing in the Watergate Hotel suite in an

agitated manner quite unlike his air of happy self-control on stage, he made the 2,500-word letter available.

"What else could I do?" he asks Shafarevich. He is a musician, "not a politician," he said. For five years he has refused to sign off on officially prefabricated attacks on the "Israeli aggressors" or on artists in disfavor. He had must pass his art on to the people. Otherwise, his art, not finding an outlet, destroys the artist."

lived by "a whole tale of events" affecting him and his wife; recording sessions halted; foreign concert engagements canceled without notice to him or his wife; the state concert agency planned concerts for him as though he were a "marionette."

Since he has publicized such complaints before, it does not appear that his latest charges could materially diminish his chance of returning to Russia should he wish to do so.

He had done his duty at home, his letter says, teaching, inspiring new compositions, giving concerts across Siberia. "In places where they didn't have a piano, I played to the accompaniment of an accordion." But for his professional growth, he needed to work with leading conductors and soloists everywhere in the world.

In His Prime

"I am only 47 and in my prime. How much I could have done for my country had I been given just musical freedom, without being regulated or tripped up, without someone trying to destroy me as a person and a musician just to prove that even a talented man can be destroyed if he is not obedient, that such a man can be replaced with a mediocre obeying the bosses like a slave and blindly walking the narrow and often stupid official line."

He adds: "And so, in the opinion of my friend Igor Shafarevich, I should sit at home until I grow old or die and wait to become 'wanted' again."

Shafarevich had said that the émigré "couldn't stand the pressure that for decades had been borne by millions" of Russian citizens.

PEOPLE: The Monetary Crisis Hits the Upper Crust

Things are tough all over. The Associated Press sends word from Palm Springs, Calif., that one rich socialite is no longer serving caviar with drinks. Now she serves caviar mousse. And another who has apartments in Palm Springs, New York, London, a chateau in Switzerland and an island off Turkey tries to rent her spare digs—but now no one wants them. They're too expensive. And Greek yacht broker Constantine Nicolaidis tells the story of three Palm Springs couples who asked about chartering an 80-foot yacht for a summer cruise in the Aegean. "The cost I quoted them," he said, "was \$1,400 a day with a crew of six. They immediately wanted to know why they would save if the crew were reduced to four and they shared in the work."

Another network heard from The British Broadcasting Corporation stoutly defends Shrie Temple pictures as "harmless" but snorting at the Independent Broadcasting Authority's rejection of her films as being unsuitable for children. "These are beautiful films," said a BBC spokesman, who said the network would be interested in acquiring rights to show the movies.

Hugh (Playboy) Hefner contributes from \$35,000 to \$75,000 a year to the research project of Virginia Johnson and Dr. William Masters. Dr. Masters said that the Playboy funds were given "without any strings attached." Masters and Johnson have been guests at the Playboy mansion in Chicago several times. Dr. Masters called Hefner "a very nice person."

The war on sex discrimination, the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission has ruled that a man's attendance at a women's bathroom at a public swimming pool. The commission ruled that the city must hire the first qualified applicant, even if it meant hiring a man. And it did. Parks and recreation commissioner Anthony Forgione said that everyone expected the man to decline. But he said he wanted the job. Forgione would not give the man's name. "I must take the position that I cannot put a male attendant in a female bathroom," Forgione said, "regardless of the law on discrimination." He plans an appeal.

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